

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

*Winnipeg, Man.*

*October 24, 1923*



THE WINNING POINT



## Victory Bond Interest

When your interest coupons become due, or when you receive cheques for interest on registered bonds, deposit them in a Savings Account in the Bank of Montreal.

The money you receive on your investment in bonds will then earn interest for you.

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
Established over 100 years



## Mail it to the Bank

No matter how far distant you may be from this Bank you can always make deposits by mail. Sums of money sent to us by registered mail will be credited to your account and immediately acknowledged. Do not keep a large sum of money at home—mail it to the Bank.

458

**IMPERIAL BANK**  
OF CANADA

Over 200 Branches in Dominion of Canada

## Farmers—Solve your labour problem now

FOR years the question of farm help has been one of the farmers' greatest problems. Every Fall emergency help has had to be secured to harvest the crops. This system has been expensive for the farmer and expensive for the country.

The Canadian Government believes that it will be an advantage to the farmer, to the farm worker and to the country, if permanent farm help can be substituted for the present costly and uncertain emergency help.

There are 12,000 British harvesters in the Dominion now. Thousands of them will stay if they can secure all-the-year-round work on the farm.

Take advantage of the opportunity. Agree upon a scale of wages for the year with the harvest help you are now employing, or apply to the Government for such help as you require.

Farmers in the western provinces should get into touch with the Local Field Supervisor of the Soldier Settlement Board, or write to Thomas Gelley, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg; in the eastern provinces, write to Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa.

Advertisement by

Department of Immigration and Colonization  
Ottawa

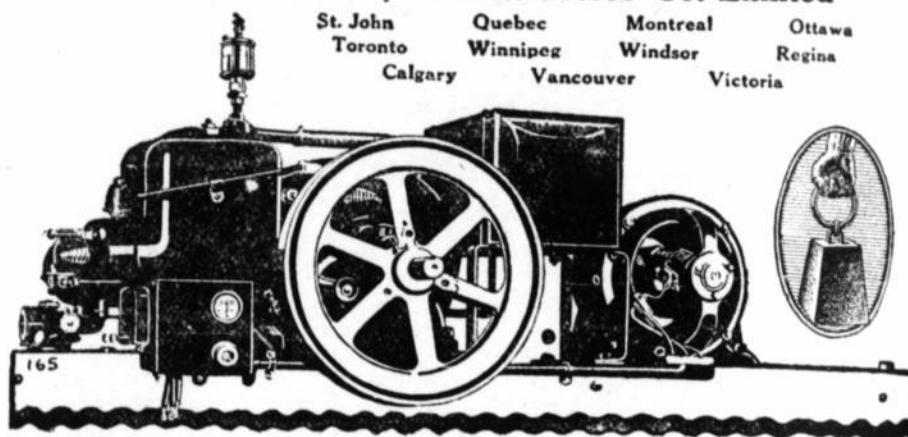
# Think

## what this light plant would mean to you!

Safe, clean, abundant light, for house and out-buildings, with a surplus of power direct from the engine. Just a simple, sturdy, dependable farm engine belted to a generator. It's a plant that any farmer can understand and operate—just press a button and it starts. You'll be surprised at the moderate cost of this plant and its upkeep. Write our nearest Branch for free Booklet describing its many conveniences.

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited**

St. John      Quebec      Montreal      Ottawa  
Toronto      Winnipeg      Windsor      Regina  
Calgary      Vancouver      Victoria



## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

SAILINGS FOR ALL STEAMSHIP  
LINES ARE NOW AVAILABLE

### XMAS AND NEW YEAR IN THE OLD COUNTRY

#### SLEEPING CARS

FROM VANCOUVER, EDMONTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON,  
REGINA AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS, CONSOLIDATED AND

OPERATING AS

## SPECIAL TRAINS

### WINNIPEG TO HALIFAX

#### FIRST TRAIN

DEC. 6 FROM 9.50 A.M.  
WINNIPEG

DIRECT TO SHIP'S  
SIDE FOR SAILING OF

S.S. "AUSONIA," DEC. 9  
TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL

S.S. "DORIC," DEC. 9  
TO BELFAST, LIVERPOOL

#### SECOND TRAIN

DEC. 11 FROM 9.50 A.M.  
WINNIPEG

DIRECT TO SHIP'S  
SIDE FOR SAILING OF

S.S. "PITTSBURG," DEC. 14  
TO SOUTHAMPTON, CHERBOURG,  
BREMER

S.S. "CANADA," DEC. 15  
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL

#### THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

FOR FOLLOWING SAILINGS

S.S. REGINA (Montreal)	November 24	S.S. DORIC (Halifax)	December 9
S.S. ANTONIA (Montreal)	" 24	S.S. PITTSBURG (Halifax)	" 14
S.S. AUSONIA (Halifax)	December 9	S.S. CANADA (Halifax)	" 15
S.S. ANDANIA (Halifax) December 16			

FULL DETAILS FROM ANY AGENT

**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS**

You Get the Goods when Buying from The Guide Advertisers



## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

### "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

#### A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

**GEORGE F. CHIPMAN**  
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVI



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

**J. T. HULL**  
Associate Editor

October 24, 1923

No. 43

## ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display .....60c per agate line  
Livestock Display .....40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch  
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Preventing a Blockade

In order to avoid a grain blockade at the head of the lakes, the Board of Grain Commissioners, last Friday, adopted on their own responsibility an arrangement which virtually means the partial suspension of the Inland Water Freights Act. This decision was conveyed in the following announcement: "The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada hereby notifies all shipping companies and shippers of grain as follows: That it is prepared to accept as a compliance with Section 3 of the Inland Water Freights Act in 1923, either (a) the filing with the Board of Grain Commissioners of tariffs by the vessel owners, or (b) the filing by the shippers before loading of copies of charter or contracts for space."

The board has been assured that a large number of American vessels are prepared to come into the grain-carrying trade, and believe that this increased tonnage of grain accommodation will of itself regulate rates. If, however, under these conditions fair and reasonable rates do not result, the board will exercise the authority with which it has been invested and prescribe such maximum rates as it may consider reasonable.

This action of the board was taken at the suggestion of American vessel owners who appear to fear that compliance with the Canadian law passed at the last session of parliament might lead to complications with the American Inter-state Commerce Commission.

## In the Interest of Farmers

In an address before the Canadian Club at Fort William, last Friday, Hon. T. A. Low, minister of trade and commerce, stated that the Dominion legislation had been passed with the one object of helping the western farmer. The legislation had not worked out quite as it had been hoped, and as minister charged with the administration of the act, he felt justified in adopting any method, no matter how drastic, to prevent congestion on the lakes. He gave his word that "there will be no blockade so far as the lake carriers are concerned."

## Alberta Pool Ready

The Alberta Wheat Pool will commence operation on Monday, October 29. This announcement was made by the wheat pool trustees at Calgary last Friday night. The text of the official announcement, signed by the acting secretary, Stephen Lunn, is as follows: "Notice is hereby given pursuant to Clause 28 of the agreement between the grower and this association, that Monday, the 29th day of October, A.D. 1923, is the date which has been fixed on which Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited will commence operations." This is all that was given out by the trustees who had been in conference all the week, but it is understood that a detailed statement giving full information with respect to management, elevators, financing and handling of wheat, would be issued probably about the beginning of the week. The initial payment to members of the pool it is understood, is to be 75 cents a bushel No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William.

Notices have been sent out advising members of the pool to elect their delegates, 10 for each of the seven districts into which the province has been divided, to a general meeting to be held in Calgary, on Tuesday, November 13. Each group of district delegates will at that meeting appoint a trustee who will represent that district until August, 1924. The provisional trustees are eligible for election.

## Calgary Stocker and Feeder Show

The first annual stocker and feeder show held at Calgary, October 12, brought together 1,100 animals, the pick of the season's marketings from Alberta's far-famed ranches. The top price of the sale which followed was \$7.35 per cwt. Cattlemen estimated that the two-year-olds averaged \$5.50 and the yearlings \$4.50. The sale was followed by a horse sale at which over 300 head were auctioned.

F. V. Bennis, High River, won every first prize in the Shorthorn section. Other winners were Usher Bros., Scollard; E. D. Bower, Red Deer; and M. Geffen, Calgary. The principal winners showing Herefords were J. M. Dillon, High River; McIntyre Ranching Co., Magrath; Mrs. Robertson, Crossfield; C. W. Johnston, Grande Prairie; A. Bowes, Taber; Geo. Bate, Strathmore; and Angus McDonald, Cochrane. The best Aberdeen-Angus came from the herds of Usher Bros., Scollard; McKenzie Bros., Lacombe; E. Hughes, Pincher; A. R. McDonald, Cochrane; F. V. Bennis, High River; and J. M. Dillon, High River. Bennis carried away the grand championship for car lots, and the McIntyre Ranching Co. annexed second prize. Gregory Bros., Irricana, had the best lot of five and Bennis was runner-up.

## Tourist Traffic Valuable

From reports received from the different sections of Canada and from railway, steamship and motor travel figures, there is every reason to believe that a conservative estimate of the value of total tourist traffic into Canada for the year under review would be not less than \$100,000,000. This means it has already become one of Canada's most important sources of revenue. There were only in the year under review, three items of export trade which aggregated more than \$100,000,000, so that the export of scenery occupies fourth place in Canada's foreign trade.

## The Marlborough

### Winnipeg's new downtown Hotel



If you want to make every hour count when on a short trip to Winnipeg, you'll find the location of the Marlborough ideal—it is in the heart of the business and financial sections, shopping district and a stone's throw from the leading theatres.

If you are looking for comfort and quiet, its freedom from the noise and smoke of trains and street cars will appeal to you.

One of Canada's finest hotels.

240 ROOMS  
220 BATHS

## Army Blankets

We have 500 pair new army blankets which we are going to sell at a very low price. Color, grey. Weight, 8 lbs.

Price **\$5.25** Pair

They are going fast. Order early. Also other goods. Write for price list.

ARMY SALE STORE  
150 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

## The Success Business College, Winnipeg, is a strong, reliable School

Its superior service has resulted in its annual enrollment greatly exceeding the combined yearly attendance at all other Business Colleges in the whole Province of Manitoba. Open all the year. Enroll at any time. Write for free prospectus.

**THE Success Business College Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
Not affiliated with any other Business College in Canada

**All's well within although the storm rages without**



WHAT a comfort to be able to feel that your stock are safe—no matter how violent a storm may be raging overhead?

What a mistake to be without the protection which you can so easily secure! How short-sighted to have a wooden roof over your valuable animals when, at small cost, you can replace it with a fireproof, lightning-proof, weather-proof metal roof.

There is no excuse for a wooden roof.

There is no other fire-protection for a farm, that so fully protects as a Metal Roof. True, there are other ways of protecting buildings against lightning, but a metal roof, besides affording perfect lightning protection, safeguards the

barn against fires likely to be started by other causes. A metal roof can never be set on fire by flying embers from a fire in a neighboring building.

It is the only type of Roof that will enable you to save all the rain-water. A Metal Roof sheds the water without detracting from its purity—it makes available for drinking purposes the cool, fresh water from the clouds which in so many sections of Western Canada is the only pure water obtainable.

A roof of Metal Shingles is just like a solid sheet of steel—tight and secure as long as the building itself stands.

Catalogues and information will be supplied by any of the firms whose names appear below.

THE PEDLAR  
PEOPLE LTD.  
WINNIPEG

THE METALLIC  
ROOFING CO. OF  
CANADA LTD.  
WINNIPEG

THE WESTERN STEEL  
PRODUCTS LTD.  
WINNIPEG REGINA  
SASKATOON CALGARY  
EDMONTON

**ROOF WITH METAL**  
for SAFETY and PERMANENCE



## How Would You Like to Grow Hair in a Month?

Getting bald, hair falling and fading? If you want to grow new, healthy hair right away I will send you absolutely Free a sample of the famous Alexander Glandahair. No cost, no obligation, just send name to ALEXANDER LABORATORIES, 4109 Terminal Station, Toronto, Canada.

# Vaseline

Trade Mark  
PETROLEUM JELLY

## Pure and healing

Yellow or White



fills  
a hundred needs  
in the house and  
on the farm

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.  
(Consolidated)  
1880 Chabot Ave. Montreal



WRITE for this folder today and it will be sent to you free of charge.

Victoria offers you the opportunity for an ideal holiday and a complete change of climate that will do you a world of good. Soft Pacific Ocean breezes, warmth, green grass and facilities for every outdoor recreation. There's no finer spot on earth for a holiday NOW!

Victoria is also an ideal place for your future home. Dairying, berry and small fruit growing, and poultry raising offer unrivalled prospects.

Living rates are low.

For full particulars write: George I. Warren, Publicity Commissioner, Dept. A, Victoria and Island Publicity Bureau, Belmont Block, Victoria, B.C.

# VICTORIA B.C.

## Europe Too Exhausted to Trade

Lloyd George Tells American People Reparations Must Be Settled by Impartial Tribunal Before Economic Prosperity Can Return

THAT the exhausted condition of Europe was the great barrier to a revival of international trade and the return of prosperity, and that the barrier could only be removed by the settlement of the reparations question by an impartial investigation into Germany's capacity to pay, as outlined by Secretary of State Hughes, and endorsed by President Coolidge, was the feature of a strong and vivid address by Mr. Lloyd George to an audience of 10,000 people in Chicago, last Wednesday.

The British war premier was introduced by Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes, who, after paying tribute to the "iron will" of the British leaders in the war said: "Notwithstanding the action of political demagogues the American people love and admire Lloyd George and England, the mother country."

Mr Lloyd George termed his address a "calm, unemotional, unrhethorical, and, I trust, strictly fair and unbiased view of the position in Europe."

He began by remarking that the condition in Europe is of importance to every business community, and while the United States can afford to put up with European disturbances better than Great Britain, yet he had found evidence since his arrival that these disturbances are prejudicially affecting some important sections of producers in the United States, and in the end will reach all. Representatives of the farmers, he said, had informed him that they are suffering because of the serious impairment of the purchasing capacity of Europe.

### Europe Like a Ragged Man

"Europe is like a ragged man standing in front of the plate glass window of a well-stocked store," he said. "His need of clothes is infinitely greater than that of the well-dressed man who is making extensive purchases inside. His need of food is more urgent than that of the well-fed gentleman who is coming out after a good meal; for he can buy neither food to satisfy his hunger, nor clothes to cover his nakedness."

"Until European prosperity is restored, that continent cannot be relied upon as a customer for world products."

"What is the matter with Europe? Exhaustion. Europe is exhausted after the most terrible struggle any continent ever passed through. Between ten and fifteen millions of her picked young men were slaughtered on the battlefields, many more died of the pestilences which are the gruesome partners of war. Twenty millions at least of their best men have been mutilated and have become a burden upon the resources of others. One hundred and eighty thousand millions of dollars were spent or lost by the belligerent countries in waging war and scattering desolation. The machinery of trade and commerce is almost completely shattered. Hunger and plague still stalk through Europe, destroying young and old with their cruel fangs. Every day I read of bread riots, where men are shot down in searching for bread to feed their hungry children."

### The Little Heads

"How many children have died as the result of this war? No one can tell, but the recording angel is keeping an accurate account of every little head that droops."

"This is the condition of Europe five years after the war is over."

Mr. Lloyd George expressed confidence in the ultimate recovery of Europe from the ravages of the war. One or two disturbing elements, he said, are retarding recovery. He termed these "subsidiary and local irritations."

First among them, he mentioned the Russian revolution, but said he would not dwell upon it, because "things are improving rapidly in that quarter."

"Undoubtedly the most serious local disturbance is that which is associated with the question of reparations," the former British premier declared. "Upon that I should like to dwell, for it is the problem of the moment. It is

more; it is the problem that dominates the future of world peace."

"I propose to give the British view of this problem; not merely mine, but that of the two governments that succeeded mine, insofar as I am able to appreciate their attitude."

### British View Traditional

"The British view is a traditional one. When Britain today takes up a temperate and restrained attitude, free from the spirit of vengeance, she is simply pursuing traditional policy, which upon two occasions saved France from the fate which is now being inflicted upon Germany."

"What is the British attitude toward this limited but all important question of reparations? It is this: that Germany ought to pay to the limit of her capacity. She has been guilty of inflicting wanton damage on neighbors, who were only anxious to live in peace by her side. By every principle of jurisprudence which obtains in every civilized land she is liable to make good the damage she has inflicted."

"But she can only pay to the extent of her capacity and that capacity must be reasonably interpreted. Britain is opposed to any policy which utilizes the obligations to pay reparations as a means of destroying the prosperity, the well-being and the integrity of the defeated country."

"It is, therefore, a question of capacity. What can Germany pay? Here the world is confronted with almost a new problem, how huge sums of money due from one country can be paid in a currency acceptable to another."

### Britain's War Cost Heaviest

"When you are considering what a country can pay it is no use reckoning up and assessing the value of her assets, lands, forests, railways, canals and factories. Twenty-two per cent. of the reparation total has been allocated to the British Empire. Germany sunk eight million tons of our shipping. She destroyed a good deal of property by bombarding our towns and in addition to that there is the claim in respect of compensation to those who were mutilated or killed, and no one can less afford to give up that claim than we can."

"The war cost us more than any other country. It cost us forty thousand million dollars. We have advanced enormous sums to the allies, which they display no special readiness to pay. The result is that we are the heaviest taxed country in the world. We decided to make our budget balance and to pay our way, whatever the burden, and our people are paying the taxes. We are the only people who are paying our debts to others. No other country has undertaken those responsibilities."

### No Interest in Tenderness

"Our trade is suffering more than in any other land. We have 1,300,000 unemployed and their maintenance and the maintenance of their families costs us \$400,000,000 a year."

"We have no special interest in being tender to Germany. Germany was our greatest trade rival before the war."

"Why, then, have we adopted the attitude which we have of disapproval of the violent methods which have been recently adopted to collect damages? It is because we are firmly convinced that it is the worst way of attaining that end; that so far from obtaining reparations you will get nothing but trouble, some trouble today, worse trouble tomorrow, and perhaps the worst trouble of all the day after tomorrow. If we were convinced that Germany was a rich country that was shamming insolvency in order to avoid payment of her debts; if we were convinced that she was deliberately tricking us out of our dues, there is no country in the world that would be readier to join with the present French government in any action that would be necessary to force Germany to liquidate her legitimate debts. We are not convinced."

## Invents New Lamp

Said to be Whiter and Cheaper Light than Electric or Gas

Ottawa. Patents have been granted by the government to a lighting engineer by the name of Johnson, on a new lamp for burning ordinary kerosene oil. This lamp produces a vapor from the oil which makes a blue flame that incandescences a mantle, and thus creates a very strong, soft, pure white light. As it consumes only 6% oil mixed with 94% air, it is exceedingly economical. Said to be very simple to operate, odorless, noiseless, and dangerous.

S. R. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. He also wants local distributors and has a very unique selling plan to offer agents. He is even offering to give one free to the first user in each locality who will help introduce this new light.

## POULTRY

Study at home in spare time and learn the best methods of hatching, raising chicks, feeding, shelter, egg production, meat production and profit making. An I. C. S. poultry course makes you a trained poultry expert and changes guessing into knowing.

Write for Free Booklet.  
International Correspondence Schools  
Canadian, Limited  
Department 1993 Montreal, Canada



## BATTERIES

Starter  
Batteries  
Radio  
Batteries



Farm  
Lighting  
Batteries

STARTER BATTERIES for all makes of Cars (Guaranteed 2 years) from \$15.  
FARM LIGHTING BATTERIES (Maintained for 10 years) from \$7.00 per cell. Ship your Batteries in to Our Workshops for all your repairs, and save money.  
**JENNER'S BATTERY SERVICE**  
LEAD HYDRATE BATTERIES  
462 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## LEARN TO DANCE

YOU can learn to Fox-Trot, One-Step, Two-Step, Waltz and the latest society dances in your own home by the wonderful Penley System of Mail Instruction. New Diagram Method. Easily learned. Thousands taught successfully. Success guaranteed. Write for special terms, free information and low offer.  
**PENLEY'S SCHOOL OF DANCING**  
3346 8th Ave. W.,  
CALGARY, ALTA.



Natural mineral baths, unequalled in Canada.

**SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR NERVOUSNESS, RHEUMATISM AND SCIATICA**

The luxurious atmosphere of the institution and the reasonable rates make it attractive to the person of average income.

Write for further information

## The Mineral Springs Sanitarium

ELMWOOD, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

## Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 24, 1923

## The Alberta Liquor Vote

The plebiscite to be taken in Alberta on November 5, on the liquor question, has been the subject of much discussion in the press, principally on account of the method by which the plebiscite will reveal the will of the people. It has been objected that the method of voting on four questions by expressing preferences is too complicated, that it is not sufficiently understood by the people, and that there is a grave danger of confusion in the result.

The criticism has very little weight as against Alberta, for the system of voting by preference is fairly well understood in that province. Calgary and Edmonton have used it for years, it is used in the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, and in many of the district conventions of the association. There is very little danger of any confusion; the campaign has been conducted in such a way as to make clear to every voter just how he should mark his ballot.

Given this clear understanding of how to vote, the result will give the considered opinion of the majority of the voters in the province, for the transferable vote assures a clear majority for one of the propositions on the ballot paper. The final result, therefore, expresses the wish of the majority, not merely that of a substantial group, as would be the case under the old system of voting, a fact which some of the critics of the Alberta plebiscite do not seem to realize.

Every voter should indicate three preferences; that is necessary in order to make his or her vote effective in the final result. The voter who votes only 1 is not exercising his franchise to the full, and is, in fact, evading a responsibility of citizenship. He is virtually leaving it to others to decide what system the province will adopt. The prohibitionist, for example, who marks his ballot 1 for prohibition and refuses to indicate further preferences, will have simply thrown away his chance to keep the province as near to prohibition as possible, in the event of prohibition having to be eliminated in the process of counting the votes. Undoubtedly, it means making a compromise, but all practical life is a compromise, and the reformer who takes the half-loaf when he cannot get the whole, but keeps on working for the other half, is the one who makes headway. The majority of thinking people in this country are convinced that the traffic in drink is a menace to the well-being of humanity, and they want it kept under the most effective control possible. The prohibitionists in Alberta should vote with that object in view—the most effective control possible of the sale of intoxicating liquor, and they should exercise their franchise to the full by indicating all the choices permitted by the ballot.

## Another Wheat Board Idea

On another page in this issue of The Guide we reproduce part of an article from The New Statesman, London, in which a proposal is made for the relief of British agriculture which is of some interest to the western farmer. The New Statesman rejects the proposals for a tariff on imported wheat as being politically impracticable. It finds the greatest obstacles to agricultural prosperity to be: first, the excessive fluctuation and uncertainty of world prices; and secondly, the chaotic and expensive methods of marketing. To meet this condition it is proposed that a wheat board should be established to handle

the whole wheat crop of Great Britain at a price fixed well in advance, and that this wheat board should also handle all importations of wheat, and if possible, contract with wheat-selling agencies in the Dominions for "the whole surplus output of the Dominion farmers" also at a price fixed in advance.

The flaw in the proposal is that Great Britain cannot absorb "the whole surplus output of the Dominion farmers," in home consumption. In normal circumstances Great Britain consumes about 240,000,000 bushels of wheat of which about 50,000,000 bushels is home grown. During the war the home production of wheat increased to over 87,000,000 bushels, and given the same kind of a financial stimulus there is no doubt the increased production could be maintained, causing a lessened demand for the increasing production of the Dominions.

At the Imperial Conference, Premier Bruce, of Australia, in a speech strong for imperial preference, declared that for the relief of the British farmers, a "stabilization policy" should be adopted with regard to foodstuffs. He suggested that imports from the dominions should be entirely free, but that a purchasing board should be created to buy from foreign countries such foodstuffs as were necessary to make up any deficiency from within the Empire. An increased preference on dried fruits, which Australia particularly wants, has been suggested by Great Britain; how far the other proposals will get in the conference remains to be seen. Preference, as outlined so far, means no change of any importance in the tariff policies of the dominions but the adoption of a complete system of protection by Great Britain. That means a reversal of fiscal policy which the British people so far have shown very little inclination to adopt.

## Who's to Blame?

A few weeks ago The Guide received the following letter from a subscriber who has been farming in Saskatchewan for the past 17 years:

I suppose I need not take the trouble to write you this letter, but receiving your appeal for renewal of The Guide (the mouthpiece of the U.G.G. and the G.G.A.), I am going to explain why I am through both with The Guide and the G.G.A.

I have (with lots of others) come to the conclusion that both the G.G.A. and the U.G.G. don't want the wheat board or a pool or anything else that will bind the farmers in one whole body.

They are more interested in buying and selling our wheat than looking after the farmers' end of the stick.

To show you I am no Bolshevik I will state that I organized our local in 1912 (I think), and enrolled 185 members, today there is only six that I know of. Why?

I organized our Co-op. Local Elevator, and today the majority of farmers won't go near it. Why?

I have attended conventions since 1912, both G.G.A. and Co-op. Elevator Co., and now no one will go (only one), and he has a farm near Regina. Why?

When I organized our Trading Dept. (G.G.A.), we took over \$24,000 second year, today, it is dead. Why?

My answer to all the above is simply this—they talk, talk, year after year and never do anything—send in your subscriptions—come to the conventions and have a good time, and be paid your expenses out of your own subscriptions—and there it all ends till next year.

If I have to sell my wheat under the wheat exchange conditions, then I will deal with the men who uphold that inferno and who honestly admit it.

This letter is somewhat typical of the hopelessness with which many farmers view the future. Shaken by the titanic forces of

world upheaval, agriculture is suffering everywhere, but less in Canada than in other countries. There is no royal road to prosperity, the readjustment will be slow and gradual. It is a time for careful thinking and still more careful action. It is no time to discard agencies that will contribute largely to the re-establishment of prosperity. It is best to retain what has proven of value. There is nothing new and magical that will rush in the millenium.

The two great farmers' companies, the United Grain Growers Limited and Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which our correspondent condemns, are the envy and admiration of wheat growers the world over. They have not only earned millions of dollars for their shareholders, but by their influence upon the grain trade generally have saved many millions of dollars to wheat growers all over these provinces. Yet of their 58,000 shareholders many thousands do not patronize them, while still more thousands of non-shareholders give their grain to the farmers' companies solely because they consider they receive better service. United States wheat growers have hoped for many years to have an organization as efficient as these Canadian-farmer companies, but have still nothing to compare with them, while the wheat growers in Argentine, Australia, South Africa, India and Russia are still 20 years behind us in their grain marketing systems.

Contrary to the assumption of our correspondent, both farmer companies and all three provincial associations are actively aiding in the development of the wheat pooling system. It must be remembered, however, that the pooling system of marketing wheat is something new and in the experimental stage, and that its success has not yet been thoroughly demonstrated anywhere. It is a co-operative selling system of a different type from that of the two farmer companies. The success of the pooling system really demands a higher type of co-operation among farmers than any other system yet evolved because it is based on an iron-clad contract and will give a uniform price to all members. The pooling system will not be any more truly farmer-owned, farmer-managed and farmer-operated than are the farmer companies which are upon an entirely voluntary basis of support. It remains to be seen whether those who have not co-operated in support of the farmers' companies will co-operate any better in support of the pooling system. The Alberta wheat pool will shortly be in operation, and its hope of success is the hearty co-operation of the farmers in its membership, and a far more hopeful spirit and more individual effort than is manifested by our correspondent.

Falling membership in the local associations is common in all three provinces. Our correspondent blames this upon the headquarters' staff. But who is really to blame? Were these locals that have died performing any real service to their community, or were they looking to head office or some outside source for all their inspiration and help? If their eyes were always fixed upon the outside they were sure to die sooner or later. On the other hand, any organization of farmers relying upon self-help and devoted to mutual aid and community betterment will live and flourish no matter what happens on the outside. A local association with 185 members can literally make its community blossom like the rose and bring about a condition of comparative prosperity



even in the face of hard times such as prevail today. The pooled resources of such a membership, animated by a true spirit of co-operation, would improve conditions as it has done in Denmark and Ireland, where rural co-operation raised a poverty-stricken peasantry to comparative prosperity. Any community with such an organization has within its reach at reasonable cost, the best breeding stock in all lines, the best and most authoritative advice on every phase of agriculture, and the best of educational facilities. Through such an organization there can be developed the production of the very highest quality of livestock and field crops which could all be marketed co-operatively at the lowest cost in order to secure the highest returns the market affords.

We point out these few facts not merely to criticize but for encouragement. Let every local community organize and co-operate for the benefit of its own members, and not lean too heavily upon outside sources because disappointment is certain. When every community is doing its best with the resources at its own command the associations and the companies which are entirely owned, controlled and operated by the farmers themselves, will become just what the farmers want to make them, and the same applies to the pooling system. The proper attitude should be "these are our own institutions, their success or failure depends upon the support which we give them and the intelligence and business judgment which we use in developing them to their utmost."

### Why There is Depression

Mr. Lloyd George delivered in Chicago, last week, the kind of speech that many looked for in Canada, the kind that the circumstances of the time call for, and which has a very practical moral value. He told his Chicago audience just how sick Europe was, how that sickness was affecting this

continent, and what he thought should be done as a first step towards restoring the nations to economic and political health. The speech, the press report of which we publish on another page, is well worth careful attention.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that there is no hope of real economic betterment until Europe once more approaches a normal trading basis. Desperate as the need may be for food and clothing, Europe cannot purchase these things because she has nothing to exchange for them. To get the required food and clothing she must produce goods to exchange for them and the processes of industry cannot be maintained in the present conditions. That is the plain, palpable truth, and it was stated vividly and forcefully by Mr. Lloyd George. It has been brought home to the people of Britain by painful experience, by an agricultural and industrial depression that is straining the resources of the nation.

First and foremost in the remedying of this deplorable condition comes the question of reparations. For four years an impossible policy has been followed on this question and things have gone from bad to worse. It is not a question of whether or not Germany should pay for the devastation she wrought during the war. She has admitted her moral and financial liability in that respect and there is complete agreement that she must make the fullest reparation in her power. The essential question is: What is her capacity to make reparation? That also was clearly posited by Mr. Lloyd George, and in reply to the question he endorsed the proposal made by Great Britain in the momentous note to France in the early part of August, recommended recently by Secretary of State Hughes, and approved by President Coolidge, that Germany's capacity to pay should be ascertained by an impartial tribunal. It is the only way to get the matter permanently settled.

A strong irresistible public opinion is required to overcome the objection that has been raised by France and Belgium to this method of settling the reparations question. The British government, despite its firm note of August, is exceedingly unwilling to break with France and take an independent attitude. It is, indeed, doubtful if the end in view could be reached by such policy; the better plan is to have the allies united on the method, and public opinion must be the moving force. It is a mistake to assume that French public opinion is wholly with the French government in its policy of force and the letter of the treaty. In France, as elsewhere, it is being realized that the ruin of European civilization is inevitable if present policies are maintained. All the countries are being impoverished by the tying of the arteries of commerce. The wheat of Western Canada, for example, goes to many other countries beside Great Britain, and they are becoming poorer customers because of the stoppage of trade. There is no doubt world public opinion is preponderantly in favor of adopting sensible businesslike methods with regard to this fundamental question of reparations, and if Mr. Lloyd George can succeed in making that opinion more effective, he will accomplish a meritorious work.

The Indian Commissioner has wisely issued orders that no Indians are to participate in the slaughter of buffalo in the National Park at Wainwright. This slaughter has been found necessary on account of the increase in the herd, and it was reported that moving picture concerns were to film the slaughter as a reproduction of an Indian hunt. If the commissioner's orders also mean that the 2,000 buffalo are not to be "butchered to make a Roman holiday" for movie picture makers and movie picture fans, the decision will be welcomed by all humanely-minded people.



As the dockage this year is higher than ever before recorded at Canadian lake ports, the loading of vessels has been seriously delayed.—News report.



# A Grimm Tale

Which Ends Happily---

By P. M. Abel

**T**WELVE months ago the little colony of irrigation farmers around Brooks, Alberta, who specialize in alfalfa seed growing, was a down-in-the-mouth lot. They had every right to be. They had overcome all the obstacles which had successively dogged the seed growing business from its commencement and just when their production problem seemed solved, as a record crop testified, they ran into the problem of markets.

Now your grain farmer in the days of dollar wheat has at least this satisfaction—as long as the wheels keep turning—and they don't stop for very long at a time—he can go to any elevator and get his dollar in exchange for the product. It may only be half what it cost him to grow it, but he is at least sure of that half. But these alfalfa fellows were not even that well off. There was not enough cleaning machinery in Alberta to put their crop in a marketable condition before last year's seed-selling season closed. And even if there had been, there was not, as in the case of wheat, an open-mouthed nation of consumers who knew what they wanted and where to get it. What did the seed-buying farmer of Ohio or Ontario know about Brooks?

The makeshifts that finally got that 1922 crop of alfalfa seed sold, and the scientific marketing organization that arose out of the embers of last year's alarm to prevent a recurrence of such a crisis, add an important chapter to the story of agricultural co-operation in Western Canada. But let's go back to the proper beginning of this tale.

## The Coming of a New Crop

Brooks is the market centre of an irrigation block, some 400,000 acres in extent, about one-fourth of which is now under cultivation. When the C.P.R. first turned water on this tract it was realized that ultimate success depended upon the cultivation of some specialized crop—in all probability alfalfa. That has been the history of all irrigation projects to the south. Everything was done that the big company could devise to encourage alfalfa growing. By 1915 Southern Alberta harvested 34,000 tons of hay off 17,000 acres, a five-fold increase in five years. But those were all years of favorable winters. The next year brought a new experience. In 1915-16 one-third of the acreage winter-killed, and one-half of what was left winter-killed in the following year.

The C.P.R. had to take action after this because the discontinuance of alfalfa which was sure to follow would put their investment of millions of dollars in jeopardy. So they brought in Don H. Bark, who had had wide experience in Idaho along this line of work.

## Buying Foundation Stock

Before his arrival observers had noticed that the fields which had winter-killed were sown to Common alfalfa, while the variety Grimm had come through without damage. Bark's business was then to hunt for the best Grimm seed that money could buy. That's not as simple as it sounds, for the best seedsmen in the world cannot tell the tender Common from the hardy Grimm, and the plants are likewise identical. At that time there was no such thing as registered Grimm alfalfa.

There was no organization to guarantee the genuineness of stuff that was sold under that name. The simon-pure northern-grown article was scarce and the demand for it big. Many hon-

est growers, misled by the deception that had been practiced on them at the time they bought their seed, passed along inferior stuff as Grimm. This had been going on for so long that the American market was flooded with seed of tender alfalfa masquerading under the name that commanded the price. Reliance could be placed on a sample only upon affidavits, backed by an enquiry into the moral probity of the grower and a knowledge of the history of the field.

After an extended search along the northern fringe of the alfalfa seed-growing country from Ontario to the Pacific Coast states, Mr. Bark purchased two lots of seed from H. K. Wiley, of Springfield, Idaho, and Dr. W. M. Williams, Harlem, Montana. His confidence in the genuineness of their seed was afterward confirmed, for when alfalfa seed registration was commenced south of the border, Williams was the first to receive official recognition. This seed

of the first fifteen prizes for Grimm alfalfa went to Brooks. Pat Garrow, a twelve-year-old lad who started growing alfalfa seed to compete at the local school fair, won second at Chicago, getting \$223 in return for the proceeds of his acre.

Meanwhile Mr. Bark kept prodding the Canadian Seed Growers' Association to give recognition to Grimm. Registration facilities were finally provided in 1920. This was a distinct step forward, because Grimm, sold solely upon the grower's word, doesn't get very far away from home, whereas seed that has the label of the C.S.G.A. on it can go into any market of the world and be accepted on its face value. Of course this implies mighty stiff inspection. For two weeks before the inspector's visit, the boys have to give up the luxury of the swimming hole to rogue out the stray sweet clover plant or occasional weed which may have gained a footing, but it is worth it, for the

was in bags ready for the customer.

Then who was to buy it? The local market was reaching the point of saturation and no demand for Alberta grown Grimm had ever been built up outside. In order to see the producers through, Mr. Bark took over the whole crop and peddled it here and there till the last of it was off his hands, and to his own surprise was able to hand back to the growers an average of 13 cents a pound more than the best outside offer received in their time of distress.

That was all right to meet a crisis but plainly something better would have to be done to meet the marketing problem, or else the limit of expansion had been reached in a phase of agriculture which seemed only a short while before to hold infinite possibilities.

## Pool Organization Commenced

Accordingly, as soon as the last pound was sold in the spring of this year, Mr. Bark and his associates began the formation of a marketing organization on the California plan. Out of this grew the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Alberta Limited, a purely co-operative association, consisting at the present date of over one hundred growers, each of whom holds one share in the association. The association has been legally incorporated in Alberta under the "Co-operative Societies Act," and is empowered to own property, buy and sell seed, borrow money, etc., etc., much along the same lines as the various California fruit associations or the wheat pool, which was started in Alberta soon after the alfalfa seed association was incorporated and had become a reality.

A contract was drawn up—almost copied from similar contracts used by similar organizations in Idaho and California. The C.P.R. lawyers in Calgary pronounced it flawless. Ralph Baird, Mr. Bark's farm partner, told me they discovered afterwards that the Idaho contract had been drawn up by Sapiro, who is legal counsel for the seed growers' association in that state.

Under the terms of this five-year contract, all producers bind themselves, under penalty for non-compliance, to deliver all their alfalfa seed to the association which cleans, grades and sells it. Because of the feature of registration the different lots must be kept separate and cleaned with infinite care, but the expenses and returns are pooled, that is to say, the cost of preparing and marketing all the seed of the same grade is subtracted from the total return from seed of that grade, and the balance divided pro rata.

## Financing Plant

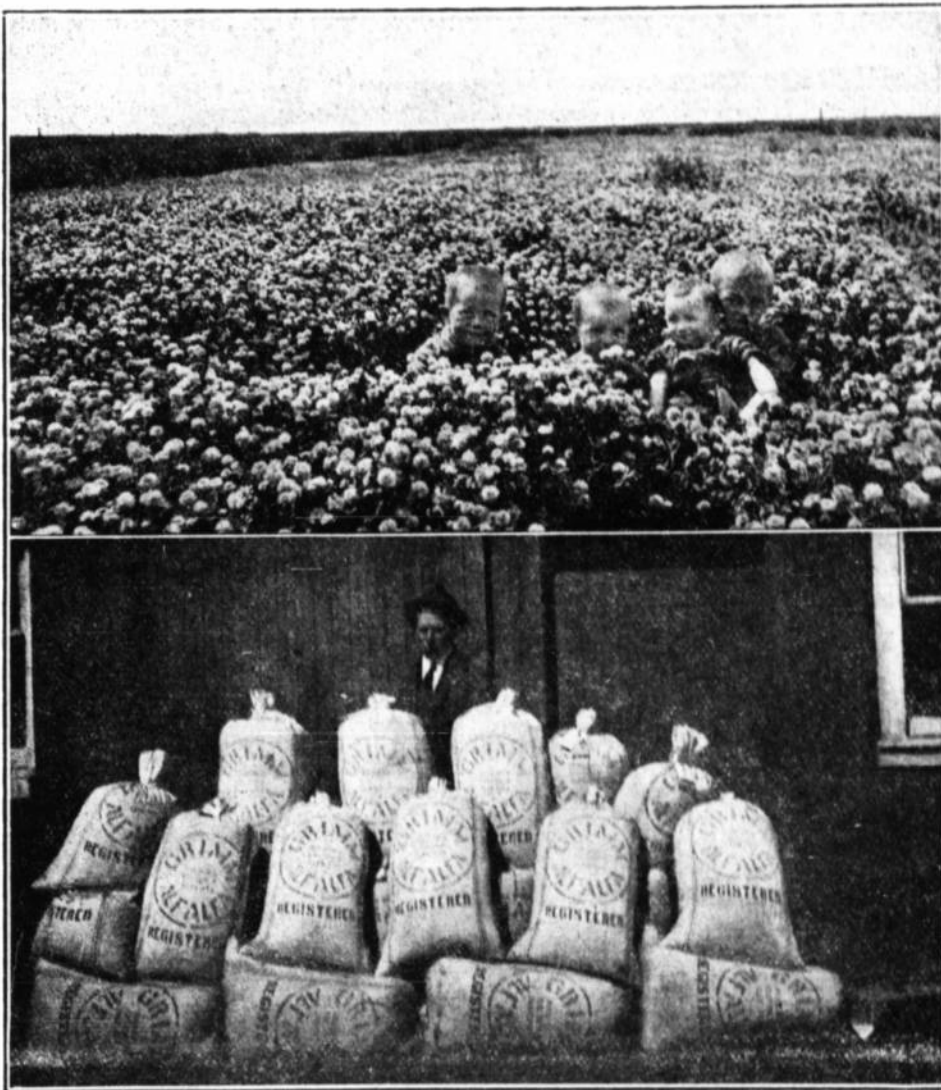
The \$100 in cash contributed by each of the grower members for his share in the association constitutes the capital stock, and this sum has been used for the purchase of some of the most modern alfalfa seed-cleaning machinery that can be secured for the purpose.

A fireproof new building 40x60 feet in size with a concrete floor is being constructed on a side track at Brooks, and will be used exclusively for storing and cleaning the seed.

The machinery being installed consists of the largest size Clipper Mill procurable, an Eddy Centrifugal Cleaner, an Eddy Whizzer, a dryer and a large size Johnson Scarifier, and the plant will be ready for operation on November 1, 1923.

The association has elected officers and appointed Mr. Bark manager. Its members feel that they control the output of Registered Grimm seed in Alberta, which means all Canada, as there is, as yet, little grown elsewhere. But

Continued on Page 17



Above: A field of Alsike clover in the Brooks' irrigation block. Below: Don H. Bark standing behind an export shipment of registered Grimm alfalfa.

was distributed throughout the Brooks district, and all seed sold as Grimm from that point traces to one or other of these two sources.

## Struck a "Gusher"

All this put the hay-growing business on a firm basis, but nothing was done in the way of seed production till 1919. The first attempt along this line set a record that will probably stand for a long while. Joseph Strong sold the product of 11 acres—8,400 pounds of alfalfa seed for \$7,400. It was only Common Alfalfa, to be sure, but Mr. Bark followed it up with a crop of 997 pounds of Grimm from one measured acre on the C.P.R. demonstration farm.

Alfalfa experts from Joe Wing down to the present day have all affirmed that the further north alfalfa seed is grown, the better is it likely to be. It was up to the Alberta fellows to demonstrate this in no unmistakable way. And they did. Grafton and McNaughton went to the International at Chicago, in 1921, the biggest seed grain show of the year, and came back with first prize. In the next year six out

registered seed sold for 45 cents a pound last year, ten cents more than the stuff which did not pass, and that mounts up on an average crop of 120 pounds to the acre

## The Market Cloud

Given good yields and a local market which absorbed the whole output the seed business grew by leaps and bounds, till it ran into an impasse in the fall of 1922. Alfalfa seed, be it known, has to go through a very nice cleaning process after it leaves the thresher. There was only one such plant in the province—a small one put in by the C.P.R. for its own use on the demonstration farm—good, but totally inadequate to handle the volume of crop turned out by the 200 odd farmers who were engaged in the business by 1922. By some miraculous combination of ingenuity and perspiration, electric light attachments were fitted up so that what was supposed to be a job calling for daylight to make the proper separation, went on for 24 hours a day. Capacity was quadrupled, and, after much anxiety, by March the whole crop





# Horseshoe Magic

## Quaint Superstitions which had a Cherished Place in the Faith of Our Livestock-Keeping Forefathers

WITH the general spread of education the sway of the supernatural has gradually declined, until now most people of even passable education consider anything in the shape of an omen or superstition as a survival of the more ignorant ages. Still, there are exceptions to every rule, and the superstition still lingers on in many odd by-paths of life. In country districts particularly, the omen for long enjoyed a serious vogue, and not infrequently directed the actions of life. So great at one time was its repute that it was firmly believed in as a presage of things future and a determiner of present good or evil.

Attaching to animals there were many curious superstitions, and it is probable that many of these are even now not dead. To take, for instance, the horse, we find that quite a number of quaint beliefs centred round this animal. The theory that rain is imminent when horses rub their backs on the ground is almost too well known to need mention. And while upon the subject of rain it may be mentioned that the horse did not have the field to himself in this respect. Rain was held to be indicated by ducks and drakes shaking or fluttering their wings; sheep bleating, playing, or skipping; frogs croaking; pigs carrying hay or straw to their sties; swallows flying low, and oxen "licking themselves against the hair."

Old Dr. Thomas Brown, in his *Cabinet of Nature*, 1637, asks us, "Why is it a storme (is) said to followe presently when a company of hogges runne crying home?" and himself supplies the answer, "Some say that a hogge is most dull and of a melancholy nature; and so by reason doth foresee that raine that cometh; and in time of raine, indeed I have observed that most cattell doe pricke up their eares: as, for example, an asse will, when he perceiveth a storme of raine or hail doth follow." Farmyard animals, indeed, had much to do with foretelling weather. In some parts of the country rain was expected if the beasts ate greedily, if they licked their hoofs, and if they breathed with open nostrils.

A very odd superstition relative to the horse reads: "If a person suffering from whooping-cough asks advice of a man riding on a piebald horse, the malady will be cured by doing what the man tells him to do." A dangerous belief, indeed! The good luck associated with the horseshoe is still too prevalent a belief to reckon that charm among the departed things.

### In the Land of St. Patrick

Many horse beliefs come from Ireland. A century or so ago the ignorant Irish peasant fancied that his horse would live the longer, and enjoy better health, if he (the owner) "never gave fire out of his house to his neighbor." The old-time Irish horse-owner was always careful to eat an even number of eggs, otherwise some mischief would befall his horses. Grooms were on no account allowed to eat eggs; riders were occasionally granted the privilege, but they were obliged to wash their hands immediately after the meal! When a horse died his feet and legs were hung up in the house, while the hoofs were particularly accounted sacred. On no account did the old-time Irishmen praise their own or another's horses without saying, "God save him." Frequently the animal received praise and a spit at the same time! William Camden records:

If any mischance befalls the horse in three days after, they find out the person who commended him, that he may whisper the Lord's Prayer in his right ear. They believe that some men's eyes have a power of bewitching horses; and then they send for certain old women, who by muttering certain short prayers restore them to health. Their horses' feet are subject to a worm, which, gradually creeping upwards, produces others of its own species, and corrupts the body. Against this worm they call in a witch, who must come to the horse two Mondays and one Thursday, and breathe upon the place where the worm lodges, and after repeating a charm the horse recovers. This charm they will, for

a sum of money, teach to many people, after first swearing them never to disclose it.

Again, a writer of 1852, in a contemporary sheet, instances an odd preservative for horses:

A man was observed for a long time to drive a horse, round whose neck something was tied, which he said would act as a preservative against every mishap, stumbling included. This, when stolen by a mischievous urchin, at the instigation of some village wags, was found to be the thumb of an old leather glove, containing a transcript of the Lord's Prayer.

In some lands the horse has been saddled with the unenviable reputation of enticing cattle into mires, ponds, rivers, etc., and leaving them there to drown. This "demon" horse, for so he was considered, was—particularly in European countries—at certain festivals ceremoniously drowned. This act of making the punishment fit the crime was considered to be a sure safeguard against harm and disease in cattle.

### Must Have Raised Bronchos

Among the Magyars a legend is current to the effect that the Almighty turned a number of devils into horses, and that, therefore, the devil horse still exists.

A German superstition hints at an antagonism between the horse and the ox. It appears that a horse once declined to "shorten his dinner-hour" when a saint was waiting to be carried over a stream. A kindly ox consented to oblige. The saint ordained that the horse might feed half the day and remain unsatisfied, while the ox should eat sufficient in an hour.

Another superstition—of Slavonic origin—recounts that the Virgin Mary once took some straw from the manger and made a heap of it for the cow, horse and ox to feed from when they came in at sunset. The meal finished, the ox and the cow laid down to chew the cud, but the horse went to the manger and began to eat of the straw upon which the Christ-child was resting. The animal would not be driven away, and at last the Virgin Mary took away the child, saying: "Ye ox and cow, ye and your descendants shall be blessed, but thou, horse, shalt with thy kin never in thy life become satisfied, and men shall ever lay heavy burdens on thee." But the omens and superstitions in connection with the horse are endless.

### Superstitions Relating to Cattle

For an ox or cow—and for that mat-

ter any cattle—to break into a garden was long regarded as a very bad omen, and an uncanny confirmation of the belief has been left by a writer of the last century:

About the middle of March, 1843, some cattle were driven close to my house: and the back door being open, three got into our little bit of garden, and trampled it. When our school-drudge came in the afternoon, and asked the cause of the confusion, she expressed great sorrow and apprehension on being told—said it was a bad sign, and that we should hear of three deaths within the next six months. Alas! in April we heard of dear J—'s murder; a fortnight after A— died: and to-morrow I am to attend the funeral of my son-in-law. I have just heard of the same omen from another source.

Later the writer added:

But what is still more remarkable is, that when I went down to Mr.—'s burial, and was mentioning the superstition, they told me that, while he was lying ill, a cow got into the front garden, and was driven off with great difficulty.

The cow of the foregoing story may well be allowed to introduce his species in connection with omens. There is a well-known superstition that if a milkmaid neglects to cleanse her hands after milking, the cows will go dry. Shakespeare has perpetuated another: "God sends a curst cow short horns" (*Much Ado About Nothing*). And the cow's tail has inspired the old rhyme:

A learned case I now propound,  
Pray give an answer as profound;  
'Tis why a cow, about half an hour  
Before there comes a hasty shower,  
Does clap her tail against the hedge?

An old comedy of 1638—"Tottenham Court"—also bears testimony: "I am sure I have foretold the weather from the turning of my cow's tale." Time was, in a certain part of Leicestershire, when a goat was always kept as company for the cows, it being held that the presence of "Nanny" or "Billy" prevented by some occult means the cows from "dropping" their calves! Elsewhere the goat, from being a placid and not easily alarmed animal, was considered to have a soothing effect upon the cow's nerves, thus ensuring the quality and quantity of the milk supply.

### The Moke in Myth

In Worcestershire a donkey was kept for the same purpose, the idea being that newly-purchased beasts became more quickly familiarized with a strange pasture if a "moke" were with them. George Eliot, in *Middlemarch*, has referred to the custom: "There

was an aged goat (kept doubtless on interesting superstitious grounds) lying against the open back-kitchen door." A curious Scotch superstition anent the cow may be found related in a book, entitled, *Biggar and the House of Fleming*. It reads:

The cows of a farmer on the banks of the Clyde . . . began one season to cast their calves. As this calamity could not be accounted for by any natural cause, it was, of course, attributed to witchcraft. The source from which the evil influence proceeded was not very difficult to discover. In the parish dwelt a "wabster" (weaver) who had what was called the "ill e'en," and who a little before the miscarriage of the cows had been seen passing through the place where they were grazing, and casting at them very suspicious looks. The undoing of this spell required the interment or sacrifice of a living calf. Accordingly, at the entrance to the byre a hole was dug, and in it a living calf was buried; and by this means the spell was broken, and the cows were preserved from further misfortune. Such, at least, was the belief of the farmer and his family; but the profane and rascal multitude . . . were sometimes disposed to reproach and annoy them for having performed such a deed.

No wonder!

Other superstitions associated with the cow include the custom of nailing up a dead calf to prevent the cows "picking calf"; never placing a hand on a young calf's back: to do this is to cause diarrhoea (the fact that a calf usually cringes when a hand is laid on its back no doubt gave rise to this belief); milking cows—when they are to be "dried off" for calving—for the last time on a Sunday, and so ensuring their calving in the daytime and obviating the necessity for the cowman to sit up at night; and the belief that if a cow calves in the night the majority will do the same and vice versa.

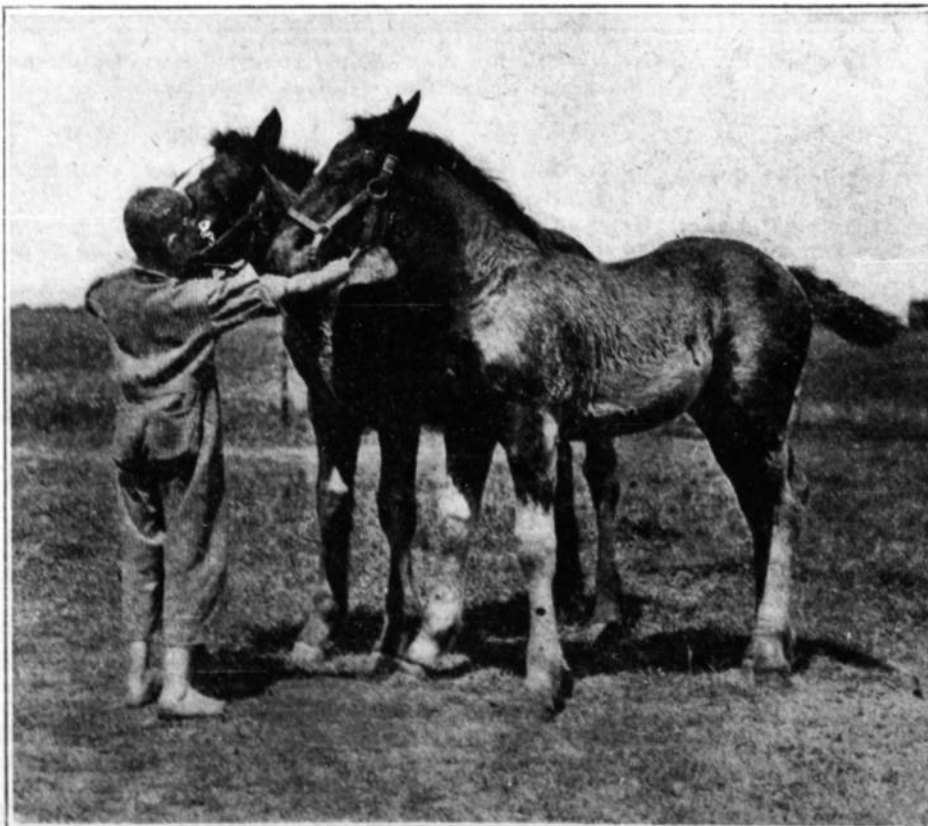
### Shepherds' Traditions

Sheep lag but little behind in the matter of quaint traditions. As omens of the weather they have already been mentioned. "Shear sheep at the moon's increase" is an old saying; while at least one old-time Huntingdonshire husbandman followed the custom of shearing his sheep when the pinks in his garden appeared in bloom. And he had precedent in the lines:

When the white pinks begin to appear,  
Then's the time your sheep to shear.

In an old book of anecdotes we read that the Derbyshire peasantry were wont to watch with grave anxiety for the position in which young lambs were seen by them the first time in the year. If the lamb's head was towards the peasant good fortune was presaged, but if the tail, the reverse. Sheep have also been credited with the power of curing disease. To carry a child through a flock of sheep as they were let out of a morning was for long held to be beneficial in many physical infirmities. The cure or alleviation of consumption was frequently attempted by this method, and it is on record that a former Archbishop of Dublin practiced it. For this complaint the principle was no doubt identical with that of following a plow, sleeping over a cow-house or inhaling the smoke of a limekiln.

The idea that sheep and cattle generally had their color affected by the water they drank is of ancient date, for Burton refers to the belief in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, stating that the river Axios, in Macedonia, turned all cattle black that drank of it, while another stream, in Thessaly, possessed the reverse property, turning them white. No less an authority than Addison records of the River Clitumnus that its qualities made cattle that drank of it white, adding that he himself saw a number of oxen "of a whitish color" to confirm the tradition. The circumstances of the old-time feast of sheep-shearing are perhaps too familiar to need repetition. The old Irish custom was to perform this rite on "the first Sunday in harvest," and it was carried through like a religion. These primitive folk believed that unless a beast was thoroughly drenched it would not live



HORSEMASTERSHIP



## Topping the Turkey Market

This is the first of a series of articles which The Guide obtained in the following manner: The principal turkey buyers on the Winnipeg market were each asked to give us the names of the two shippers who sent them birds of the best quality and pack. The twenty people whose names were so obtained, were then asked for a short article on their method of raising, killing, dressing and packing turkeys. This article, is by Mrs. R. G. Gowan, Wadena, Sask., whose name was given to The Guide by the T. Eaton Co.

**M**ANY people try to raise a nice flock of turkeys, but owing to one cause or another the birds die off one by one. I have been raising turkeys now for five years, and have little or no trouble of this kind. Any young turkeys lost during that time were hurt or accidentally killed. I have never lost one from disease.

The first essential in turkey raising is to select good, large type and healthy birds which have proven to be good layers. When the hens go broody I set them with from 15 to 18 eggs. Out of each setting there are generally one or two eggs not fertile, but sometimes all are fertile.

Make sure that hen is set on a ground floor; an old shed without floor is just the thing, away from all noise and other fowls which disturb them. I set mine in a shed, have each nest divided off and let hen off the nest every day for a short run, and give plenty of fresh water to drink. When the hatching time ends, the hen will come off the nest fresh and healthy with her brood. If during hatching the hen is troubled with lice, although I never find but one or two lice on mine, this is how I treat her. I take a pinch of pyrethrum powder and rub it on skin under wings, legs, at back of neck and tail, then wait four days and apply again. This rids the hen of all lice. After poult are out remove to a clean pen on the grass, and they will never be troubled with lice.

Always pet and tame the mother, then when the little ones arrive she will not become excited and kill a few or dance a two-step when anyone comes near. I watch the eggs closely as they are coming out in case some remain too long in the shell, thus causing them to

rambling so far away because they are growing fatter.

By and by as the weather grows colder they stay around the buildings more with an occasional run an acre or two away. I feed wheat and oats mixed and give them free range till killing time. Most people find it hard to understand how rapidly they fatten on this method, but I'll illustrate by saying that two years ago I shipped my turkeys to Winnipeg, if I remember right I shipped in the neighborhood of 70, and they all graded No. 1, with the exception of one, and that one we had torn in plucking.

I always "dry pluck" mine. We stick bird in roof of mouth and as soon as the blood starts the feathers loosen and pluck off readily. This part is done in a building outside, and after the rough feathers are removed I have them brought to the house where I finish

plucking. I next put them in shape, set in a cool place on a table or boards covered with white paper so they will not get barked, for the skin on the back of the turkey is very tender. After they are perfectly cool I remove cord and bloody paper from heads, wrap heads in clean white paper, pack at the most from 12 to 14 in each packing, with paper between layers, then they are ready for shipping.

A trial shipment of 130,000 pounds of Alberta creamery butter is being made to Liverpool, England, by the Panama Canal. It is the first time that this route has been used for butter. If the route proves satisfactory it is probable that the Panama Canal will get a good share of the butter export trade between Alberta and Great Britain.

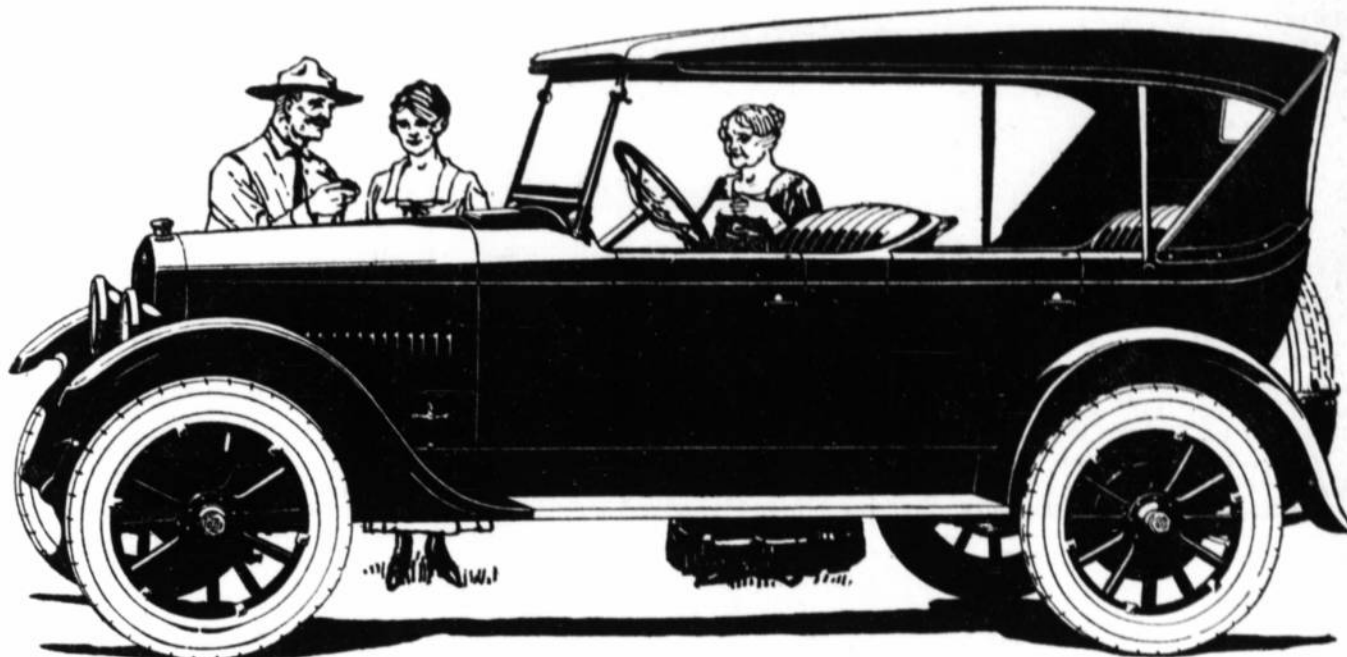
Hats off to the enterprise of our

neighbors to the south. They are now using explosives as labor savers in the excavation of trench silos.

### Have You Noticed It?

The Guide Classified section is growing bigger every issue. Advertisers tell us they are making satisfactory sales and buyers tell us that they always get good values when they reply to Guide ads. If you have anything to sell try a Guide Classified Ad. If you want to buy anything there's sure to be a bargain for you in the Classified section.

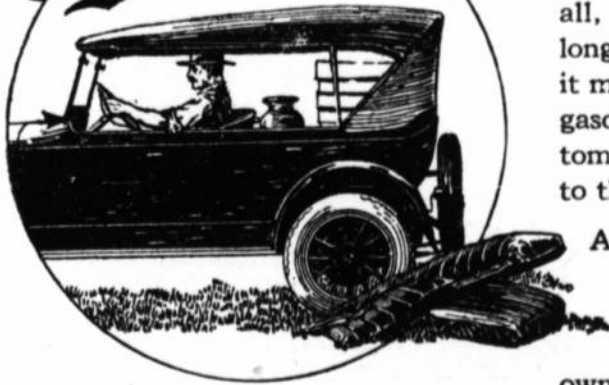
J. E. Foster, Melaval, Sask., sent us a small ad. this month and asked that we run it three times. He wrote us a few days ago and now says "Cancel my ad. in your paper selling White Wyandotte pullets, hens and cockerels—am sold out." Another proof The Guide little Classified Ads. bring good returns to the advertiser.



The Studebaker Light-Six Five-Passenger Touring Car—\$1395

## A quality six-cylinder car that you can be proud of—yet it costs but \$1395!

*Studebaker*



The upholstery and cushions in the tonneau of the Light-Six touring car are removable. This feature permits carrying to town a considerable load of produce and other articles without danger of damaging the upholstery. Another advantage of the Light-Six for country use lies in the enamel finish which is baked to the steel body surface under intense temperature in order to secure a durable, lustrous finish. The Light-Six touring car body is built entirely of steel—typical of the sturdy construction found throughout the Light-Six.

You never need apologize for the appearance or performance of your car if you own a Studebaker Light-Six. It possesses a striking beauty of line and finish, and an abundance of smooth-flowing, flexible, six-cylinder power which makes it the complete master of every task it encounters.

Your owning a Light-Six will also be a revelation in how economically a well made motor car can be operated. First of all, its sturdy construction means greater satisfaction and longer car life, with higher resale value as a result. Second, it means minimum repair costs and less wear and tear. As for gasoline consumption, you'll find the Light-Six a thrifty customer—world-wide tests having set an average of 26.9 miles to the gallon.

And when it comes to value—just see the Light-Six, ride in it, drive it, and compare! Only Studebaker's 71 years of manufacturing experience and the complete manufacture of the Light-Six on a large scale in Studebaker's own mammoth factories make it possible to offer this quality six-cylinder car at \$1395.

1924 MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont. — Exclusive of Taxes		
LIGHT-SIX 5-Pass., 112" W. B., 40 H. P.	SPECIAL-SIX 5-Pass., 119" W. B., 50 H. P.	BIG-SIX 7-Pass., 126" W. B., 60 H. P.
Touring.....\$1395	Touring.....\$1895	Touring.....\$2425
Roadster (3-Pass.).... 1375	Roadster (2-Pass.).... 1865	Speedster (5-Pass.).... 2550
Coupe-Road. (2-Pass.) 1775	Coupe (5-Pass.)..... 2775	Coupe (5-Pass.)..... 3475
Sedan ..... 2225	Sedan..... 2950	Sedan ..... 3750

Terms to Meet Your Convenience

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LTD.  
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR



"Benny"

One of Mrs. Gowan's gobblers. Like all her turkeys he is thoroughly domesticated—likes to be petted, in fact.

have crooked neck or other weaknesses. Leave little ones on sand floor for 48 hours before feeding, then begin by giving hard-boiled eggs. Next, remove to pen about 15 feet by eight, if possible; keep in this pen for about two weeks then let them go on range, but still feed boiled eggs two or three times daily and see that they have plenty of fresh water, for about one month, then you can see them grow every day.

### Managing the Growing Poults

After they are a month old your troubles are over and you can let them roam with the mother. I shut mine in an open shed over night, which gives plenty of ventilation—a most necessary thing for turkeys. In wet weather keep them shut up. Gradually discontinue feeding boiled eggs and give small wheat or cracked grain once daily at least till fattening time. I then begin to feed oftener with wheat and oats, and after a short while they quit



Insures purity in home baking,  
**Gold Standard**  
 Baking Powder  
 The Godville Co. Ltd.

48



**Fairy Soda Biscuit**

**NORTH-WEST BISCUIT COMPANY LIMITED**

**The BIG Box**  
 retains the freshness  
 and flavor of this most  
 delicious and nourishing  
 biscuit.  
 At your handiest store.

See the  
 Striped Label

**NORTH-WEST BISCUIT COMPANY LTD**

### Some Historic Bank Failures

Just to take the mind away for a brief space from the agony of the Home Bank failure, take a look at some other failures. One of the most spectacular of last century was that of the City of Glasgow Bank. It stopped payment in October, 1878, after keeping up a very brave front. Like some more modern banks that have dropped considerable of other peoples' money, the Glasgow Bank maintained a front that kept its shares 136 per cent. above par, and on the eve of suspension it declared a dividend of 12 per cent. Those were the days of unlimited liability, however, and the poor shareholders had to pawn all they had to raise the value of the assets up to the liabilities. The public also came to the rescue with a voluntary subscription fund. The estimated loss of the bank was over \$33,000,000, but the depositors were all paid in full. The manager and directors of the bank were tried and convicted of falsifying and fabricating the balance sheet; the manager and one director got 18 months in gaol and the others eight months. It was pleaded at the trial that they were all men of good repute. "Certainly," said the judge, in effect, "Only men of good repute could have carried on such a stupendous robbery."

The Royal British Bank stopped payment on September 3, 1856. The government prosecuted the manager and several directors. They were convicted of fraud and received gaol sentences. Efforts were made to get the sentences reduced on the ground that they were all honorable men, but without avail. However, only two of them served the full term of their imprisonment.

#### Canadian Failures

Within recent years the most serious of failures in Canada have been: The Bank of Ontario, in 1906; the Sovereign Bank, in 1908, and the Farmers' Bank, in 1910. The manager of the

Bank of Ontario played ducks and drakes with the money of the bank, on Wall Street. He was arrested and tried for making false statements in the returns to the government under the Bank Act. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment. The assets and liabilities of the bank were taken over by the Bank of Montreal, on the condition that the other banks agreed to share in any losses. The depositors and shareholders were paid in full.

The Sovereign Bank, according to Johnson's The Canadian Banking System, was "managed by an artist in 'high finance,' the only one of that class, it is claimed, who ever controlled a Canadian bank. . . . He was reckless both in spending and in lending money." The bank suspended on January 18, 1908, and its business was taken over by 12 banks, which guaranteed the creditors against loss. The branches of the bank were divided among the 12 banks that took over the business, and it is said that some of the branches took some locating, the manager of the Sovereign Bank having apparently managed to get ahead of the map-makers and the post office. The depositors were paid in full.

The Farmers' Bank was under suspicion from the first. It was started in 1904, and went broke in December, 1910. The manager, W. R. Travers, was charged with violation of the Bank Act, and received a gaol sentence of six years. The president, Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, was charged with making false returns to the government. He fled to Chicago, but was later arrested and brought back in time to appear before the commission of enquiry appointed by the Borden government, after the Laurier government had repeatedly refused to hold an investigation into the affairs of the bank. Manager Travers also gave evidence and eased his conscience by making a full confession with regard to the conduct of the bank's affairs. Dr. Beattie Nesbitt died while his trial was in progress, and although other directors of the bank were prosecuted they were all acquitted. The Borden commission of enquiry reported that the management of the bank was "characterized by gross extravagances, recklessness, incompetency, dishonesty and fraud." So far, neither the depositors nor the shareholders appear to have saved anything from the wreck.

### Russia Looking Up

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner for Germany, Russia Poland and Czechoslovakia, has just returned from a visit to Russia, and his report on conditions in that country is being published in the Commercial Intelligence Journal, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Wilgress summarizes his observations thus:

"The present situation in Soviet Russia may be summarized as follows:

"(1) A great improvement has taken place during the last two years in general conditions; (2) there is no real shortage of food and essential articles at the present time; (3) the transport services are able to cope with the limited amount of traffic offering; (4) there has been an increase of agricultural and industrial production; (5) as a result of the low purchasing power of the people there is a restricted outlet for the products of the state industrial trusts; (6) sound principles of finance have been adopted; (7) the deficits from railways and state enterprises and the general impoverishment of the country prevent the balancing of state revenue and expenditure; (8) the improvement in general conditions is largely due to the scope given to individual initiative under the 'New Economic Policy'; (9) the necessary conditions have not yet been re-established for the investment of foreign capital on a large scale; (10) the further development of the country is hampered through financial considerations and the lack of capital; (11) the Russian market for imported manufactured goods is at present chiefly confined to raw materials and productive machinery; (12) the market for general merchandise is restricted through the low purchasing power of the population and the slow developments of exports."



## Increased Winter Egg Production Another of Delco-Light's Paying Features

With bright, safe electric light in your poultry house, furnished by Delco-Light, you can increase egg production during the winter months when prices are highest.

One farmer states: "Delco-Light has increased the egg yield of my flock to such an extent that it will pay for itself in six months' time."

This is one of Delco-Light's profitable uses. It has many others. Providing power to operate numerous labor-saving conveniences about the farm and in

the house, it pays for itself in the time and labor saved—gives you *electric light* free wherever you want it.

This fact is proven by over 180,000 satisfied users. Delco-Light is economical in operation and requires little attention. A General Motors product—its dependability is guaranteed.

You can get your Delco-Light now at very low prices. You can get it for a small payment down and on the easiest terms. See our nearest distributor at once or write us for interesting Delco-Light literature.

**Delco-Light Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario.**

**Breen Motor Company, Winnipeg**  
**Bruce Robinson Distributors, Calgary**  
**Bruce Robinson Supplies, Moose Jaw**

There are 25 styles and sizes of Delco-Light Plants—one to meet your exact requirements.

**Dependable**  
**DELCO-LIGHT**



# -And I Earned All the Money At Home—in My Spare Time!

"I T was really lots of fun, I didn't have to neglect my housework or my children at all—yet in a surprisingly short time I had all the extra money I needed!"

"But tell me, Margie, how **did** you do it?"

Mrs. Keene was frankly puzzled. Only a little while ago Margie had complained to her that she couldn't make ends meet. Now there were beautiful new furnishings in Margie's home, fashionable new clothes in Margie's wardrobe, a wonderful new happiness in Margie's smile.

"There's nothing mysterious about it," Margie laughed. "I'll tell you exactly how I did it."

She wheeled in her lovely new tea-wagon, served tea from a shiny new urn, and the two life-long friends sat down together to discuss, over their cups, the wonderful thing that had come into Margie's life.

"You remember," Margie began, "that John was obliged to accept a smaller salary when the company changed hands. We were both very much upset about it, but there was apparently nothing we could do. We just had to worry along on the smaller salary and try to keep up appearances.

"You know what a struggle it was. More than once I felt I would just have to give up—I couldn't go on. I wrote my sister about it—you know, the school teacher in Rockville—and her answer solved my whole problem in a flash. Here, I still have the letter. Let me read part of it to you."

## A Wonderful Letter and What It Contained

Margie took the letter from a desk and read excerpts of it to her friend.

"... therefore I advise you to get one at once. I have had mine for almost a year now, and don't know what I'd do without it. . . . I would have told you about it before, had I suspected. I always thought you and John had plenty. . . . Be sure to get it at once. Use it in your spare time as I do. You'll be able to earn an income of your very own, earn extra money right at home for the things you want. . . . I made almost \$300 in the last six months, and I am using it to make the first payment on our own home . . . and I know, Margie, you will find this the ideal way to make money in your spare time at home."

Mrs. Keene listened breathlessly. It sounded like a page from the Arabian Nights! Think of being able to earn so much money right at home, without neglecting other duties, without having a "boss" to whom one must account! She leaned a bit closer as Margie continued the story.

"Well, I assure you I lost no time in getting one of those remarkable Auto Knitters that my sister told me about. John and I set it up in the dining-room, and before long we both knew how to operate it perfectly. The first month I didn't make very much. The second month I made \$43, with which I bought the phonograph—you know how long I wanted one! Last month I made over \$50. And, remember, my dear, I Auto-Knit only in my spare time, only when I am able to! It's wonderful. Whenever I want a new frock or something new for the house. I know how I can earn the money for it. And, Oh yes! I started a bank account yesterday. I am going to put aside something from my earnings every month."

Margie's story to Mrs. Keene is not very different from the stories scores of women write us. We have, for instance, a letter from Mrs. R. Hewson, of Ontario, who reports that she earned \$275.80 in five months. Miss Harriet Pushee, of Nova Scotia, says she often earns from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day just Auto-Knitting in her spare time. Miss Ruth Elley,

of Ontario, kept careful account one year, and found that she earned over \$750 Auto-Knitting for us. Mrs. F. A. Nunns, of Nova Scotia, writes a most interesting letter, in which she says she not only made money on her Auto-Knitter, but **saved** money—as she made socks, leggings, sweaters and other useful and necessary things for her family.

How much do **you** want to earn at home in your spare time? Would you like to earn \$5.00 a week extra—or \$10 a week—or even \$15 a week? Would you like to earn enough for a new phonograph, or a new parlor suite, or some fashionable new clothes?

Let Auto-Knitting solve all those bothersome little more-money problems. Auto-Knitting is a tested, dependable method of turning those wasted hours and half-hours into extra dollars for the things you want. How about



it? Are you going to add your name to the great Auto-Knitter pay roll? Are you going to make your spare time worth money?

## Full Details Sent Free

We will be glad to send you, absolutely without cost or obligation, full information concerning Auto-Knitting. You are urged to send for this free information at once. It will be sent to thousands of women all over the country, and perhaps some will be kept waiting.

Remember, no cost or obligation. Just clip and mail the coupon, and all details will be sent you free. But do it NOW, before you forget. The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd., Dept. 2910, 1870 Davenport Road, West Toronto, Ont.

**The Auto Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd.**  
Dept. 2910, 1870 Davenport Rd., West Toronto, Ont.

I, too, am interested in turning my spare hours at home into extra dollars. Please send me full particulars regarding Auto-Knitting. I understand that this does not obligate me in any way whatever. I am enclosing a 3c stamp to cover cost of mailing information to me.

NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
CITY ..... PROVINCE .....



## Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade and Costs Really Nothing. Read!

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES



# FREE!

Write for this amazing book NOW! A postcard will do! Learn how you can master the most vicious and ferocious horse in a few hours time. See how big money is being made in training and re-selling wild, temperamental and "crazy" horses. Book tells all about the famous Beery System of breaking and training horses—the system that is guaranteed to break any horse of its bad habits forever. Learn right in your own home—in your spare time. Book is fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any address. Mail postcard NOW!

**BEERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP**  
610A Main Street Pleasant Hill, Ohio



## MONEY FROM CREAM

PUT A TAG ON YOUR CREAM CAN ADDRESSED TO

### CANADIAN PACKING CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

—THEN SHIP IT

You receive highest butter-fat tests, the very best market price, 24-hour service, and CASH ON THE NAIL.

Least trouble and most profit in the long run.

TRY A TRIAL SHIPMENT TO US



## KEEP THEM WORKING

Kendall's Spavin Treatment is the old reliable, safe remedy for all cases of spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growth and lameness from other causes, known for more than forty years as Kendall's Spavin Cure. It keeps the horses working—not loading. What it has done for others, it will do for you. Keep a bottle of

**Kendall's Spavin Treatment**

handy so you can use it quickly when the need arises. A bottle may save a horse for you. It's worth while to be ready. Ask your dealer the next time you are in town. Tear this advertisement out to remind you. Sold everywhere. Get a free copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" at your drugstore, or write us.

"Regular" for Horse treatment also "Refined" for Human use.

**DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,**  
Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.

## Plan to Stop Big Loss

Livestock Men Plan to Eliminate Big Share of the Heavy Losses Occasioned Through Bruising Animals During Process of Marketing

**A** REPRESENTATIVE meeting was held in Winnipeg, on October 15, to discuss the question of reducing the loss from bruising of livestock immediately before slaughter. The council of meat packers have been accumulating figures in the last year to show to the extent of the losses occasioned by bruising. It is estimated that for the whole of Canada it amounts to \$2,500,000, and the packers are very frank about stating that this loss has to be borne by producers as it is passed along in the price which the stock is bought for. Packers, knowing the percentage loss that they are likely to sustain, make deductions when buying which will cover this anticipated wastage.

The Winnipeg meeting had been preceded by others of a similar character held at Toronto and Calgary, and H. S. Arkell, who attended both of these, suggested to the Winnipeg meeting a plan of action to co-ordinate the work done at the three points.

### Packers Opinion

R. B. Hunter, of the Swift Canadian Co., stated that while he believed in promoting dehorning, he believed some other vital things had been overlooked. He stated that 30 per cent. of the cattle coming into his abattoir were bruised, and that the percentage of hogs ran even higher—33 per cent. Horns had nothing to do with the losses in pork. He had seen stock-yard employees handling stock with inhumane severity. Pin bruises were common in cattle received by them. These were clearly due to crowding in cars or jamming in gates. He admitted that some packing house employees were unnecessarily rough in their treatment of stock, but pointed out that bruises caused a few minutes before slaughtering did not spoil meat. Meat condemned for bruises was that in which there was a clotting of blood, and this required a little lapse of time after the blow. They had followed individual carcasses, which had been subject to rough treatment in the killing pens, through to the inspector, and these were passed as free from bruises.

### Livestock Exchange Speaks

Harry Talbot, president of the Livestock Exchange, is the champion of dehorning in Western Canada. He upheld the belief that if dehorning were universally practiced, 75 per cent. of the loss from bruising would be eliminated. "Get the horns off, and we can look after the other causes of bruising, but no headway can be made if this major problem is not dealt with," was the burden of his talk. Mr. Talbot believed that the excessive loss from hog bruises was caused by shipping cattle and hogs in one car. Usually partitions were put in mixed cars which were effective in keeping the cattle from the portion reserved for the hogs, but rarely did these keep the hogs out of the portion in which the cattle were penned.

### Asked for Dehorning Legislation

Mr. Talbot told of a representation made to the Dominion government asking for amendments to the criminal code, making it an offence to ship horned cattle. Replying to this, Mr. Arkell stated that the matter had been taken up with the Department of Justice, and that the situation had been canvassed, and in his opinion there would be a very strong objection from many sources over such legislation. The only hope lay in educating the public up to the point where improvement would be effected voluntarily; perhaps to the point where such legislation would be demanded.

Mr. Talbot suggested that the government maintain an officer in the yards with police authority, who would see that the strictest attention was paid by all employees to humane methods which would ensure the least loss from bruising. He closed by saying that he had spent six months this last summer selling western cattle in Toronto. His experience there showed him that west-

ern cattle, even though showing no trace of bruise, were always discounted by eastern packers, and rightly so, because past experience showed that losses were heavy in spite of appearances.

Thos. Acheson, speaking as the representative of the railroads, showed that in orders given to train crews, the road was only too ready to co-operate with the trade to reduce damage to cattle in transit. He thought that some of the difficulty could be laid at the doors of the roustabouts hired in Winnipeg to take cattle East, as these men had no interest in the cattle, and many of them were ignorant of the damage to the meat caused by using sticks and prods to move the cattle in and out of the cars at feeding points. This point was called into question by a member of the livestock exchange, who said that the roustabouts never saw the cattle, as the work was taken entirely out of their hands by the C.P.R. employees. They went East on the same trains to comply with the regulations, and that was about all.

### Well-Known Sheepman Speaks

George Gordon, Oak Lake, speaking as a producer, said that he believed much could be done by an educational campaign. Even though he was a stockman of long experience, he was not aware how easily stock could be bruised until shown recently. He cited an instance from his own experience of prodding pigs, not very hard at that, with the end-gate rod, when they refused to walk out of the wagon at the local stock yards. Mr. Hunter said "We can always tell the rod-bruised pigs when they go through our hands." The rod produced a characteristic bruise with a black centre and red rim. Some of them go so deep that the whole ham has to be put through a different curing process. Mr. Gordon told of taking steers to the stock yards tied to the side of the wagon. Should the steer show any disposition to hurry, he was almost certain to scrape his shoulder against the wheel—bruise again, and a serious kind of bruise.

J. B. Davidson, of the Shorthorn Association, suggested making it illegal to ship horned and dehorned cattle together.

### Each Shoulder Share of Responsibility

Supt. Lambert, of the Union Stock Yards, stated that every link in the whole chain of livestock marketing could and should do something to bring about a betterment. He told of some of their particular troubles; loading cattle at night in the season of heavy run, when beasts came in fatigued from long travel and had to be reshipped immediately for the East. The growth of co-operative shipping, said Mr. Lambert, had brought about an increase in bruising because it entailed more handling, and because strange cattle and hogs were mixed in the same car load. At country points hogs were mixed in open pens hours before shipment, and, invariably, there was more or less fighting.

T. S. Acheson promised on behalf of the railroads to have the men who clean and disinfect cars responsible for removing all nails and cleats left by previous shippers. It was then pointed out that most of the damage arising from this source occurred in cars reloaded at the stock yards before re-cleaning for the short shipment to the abattoirs.

### Arkell Says Publicity Needed

Mr. Arkell closed the discussion by outlining the plan it was proposed to follow, East and West. He laid it down as a principle that very few of the people handling stock for a living were intentionally cruel. He believed most of the damage for which human hands were responsible was inflicted without knowing how easily such damage could be caused. This lent promise to the hope that the situation could be much improved by the wide spread of propaganda.

Committees were chosen representing,

## TRAPPERS—HUNTERS

YOU can Save money on guns, rifles, animal traps, ammunition and all sportsmen's equipment, by buying direct from Hallam by mail—Write for illustrated Catalog—28 pages sportsmen's supplies—28 pages furs—ITS FREE.

## RAW FURS

Hallam pays highest prices for Raw Furs and sends money same day furs are received—Write for our Raw Fur News and price list.

**Hallam's**

357 HALLAM BLDG.  
TORONTO

\$875

.22 or .25  
Calibre.

At your local store or direct postpaid.



THE ACCURATE HARD-HITTING "COOLEY-CANUCK" For all small game and target shooting. Special "White Spot" sight and safety half-cock. Every part guaranteed.

Write for Literature

H. W. COOLEY MACHINE & ARMS CO.  
317-321 Howland Ave., Toronto, Can.

## COOLEY CANUCK RIFLES

## ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps. W. F. YOUNG Inc., 195 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

## The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager



## "MAX" STEEL SHINGLES

Easy to put on. Gives splendid roof service. No nails exposed except at roof edges. Condensation provided for. These "Max" Steel Shingles are ideal for Houses, Barns, Churches, Public Buildings, etc. See your dealer or write us direct.

**Western Steel Products Ltd.**

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON  
CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

severally, the packers, the railroads, the trade and producers. Each committee is to bring in a report as to the means by which its particular activity may better the situation. A main committee composed of the chairman of the sub-committees was to pass on these reports, assemble them, take them up with the Calgary and Toronto committees, and action was to be taken along agreed lines to familiarize the public with the gravity of the question and ways in which it could be met.

The following committee was named to look after the producers' interest in the matter George Gordon, Oak Lake; Jos. Chapman, Hayfield; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn; W. C. McKillop, Brandon; J. B. Davidson, Carman; D. G. McKenzie, representing the U.F.M.



# An Alberta Farm Bureau

*An Agricultural Society Under an Alias—Founded in Spite of Handicap, but Making Rapid Strides with an Ambitious Program*

THESE are two kinds of agricultural societies. One of them—and most every reader can supply a name to fill in here—is founded on the conception that the purpose of an agricultural society is to bring into the town as much government money as possible. Its activities are limited to holding an annual fair. On that day all the farm animals in the district which are halter-broken, and some which are not, are dragged in to swell the number of fair entries, and the other departmental regulations determining the size of the grant get studious consideration. Next week's local paper reports an unparalleled success. But the farmer looking for inspiration and information goes away with the same feeling as the hotel guest, who, after eating a disappointing meal, exclaimed, "Well, if that's breakfast, I've had it."

Then there is the other kind of agricultural society, such as they have at Hardisty, Alta. Curiously enough it is not called an agricultural society, but goes by the name of the Hardisty Farm Bureau. And that came about in this wise. The Alberta Department of Agriculture will not allow the establishment of an agricultural society within 22 miles of one already existing. The previously-founded one at the neighboring town of Sedgewick, closed the departmental purse to these Hardisty enthusiasts, but they had a genuine wish to accomplish the things that an agricultural society should stand for—raising the standard of production and bettering market conditions—so they proceeded without governmental aid. Perhaps what seemed at first a handicap has turned out to be a blessing, for the seed of their ambition was not polluted by the impurity of outside support, and the Hardisty Farm Bureau must now stand or fall on its own record of accomplishment.

## Provided the Steam

Organizations of this kind generally lean pretty heavily on a few unselfish promoters, and this one is no exception. J. R. Clark, a progressive farmer in the community, had grown and fed silage successfully in 1920 and 1921, and was so fired with its possibilities that he wanted to spread this and several other tried practices among his neighbors.

Without any intended unfairness to others who contributed to the early success of this farm bureau, let us mention only one other name, that of H. W. Scott. Mr. Scott is the district agent of the provincial department of agriculture located at Sedgewick, who has a dozen years' record of splendid service spent mostly in the surrounding country. He recognized that such an organization would give him better contact with the farmers he was supposed to serve, and, consequently, gave it his warmest support.

The bureau had its birth at a meeting held in the spring of 1922. Some farmers drove 15 miles to listen to the exchange of ideas which constituted the greater portion of that first meeting. A board of directors was chosen, one from each school district.

A school fair held the previous year in Hardisty had brought some good

Berkshire breeding pigs into the country, but no organization existed to continue the interest in pure-bred swine sires. The first responsibility the farm bureau volunteered was to espouse the Berkshire cause, and take upon itself the work of community breeding in a serious way. The fruits of this will become apparent in a year or two when buyers are looking for one shipping centre wherein they may have the selection of several pure-bred herds.

## Promotion Undertaken

By the spring of 1923 the membership had grown to over 100, and some very substantial work commenced. For instance, before the formation of the bureau, Mr. Clark was the only farmer growing sunflowers. This past season nearly 100 members grew fields of this crop, varying in size from five to 30 acres. Sweet clover, a newcomer to the district, was popularized through bureau activities. Fields up to 70 acres in extent are now to be found in the locality.

Corn is an experiment in this part of Alberta. Some bureau members tried it for the first time this year. Incidentally, the Trego method of listing was employed by some. Mr. Clark, now president, told the writer that check-row planting had given better results.

Some members experimented in a practical way with the summerfallow substitute of grain in rows. Two others have commenced on a rotation that has been planned to meet local requirements.

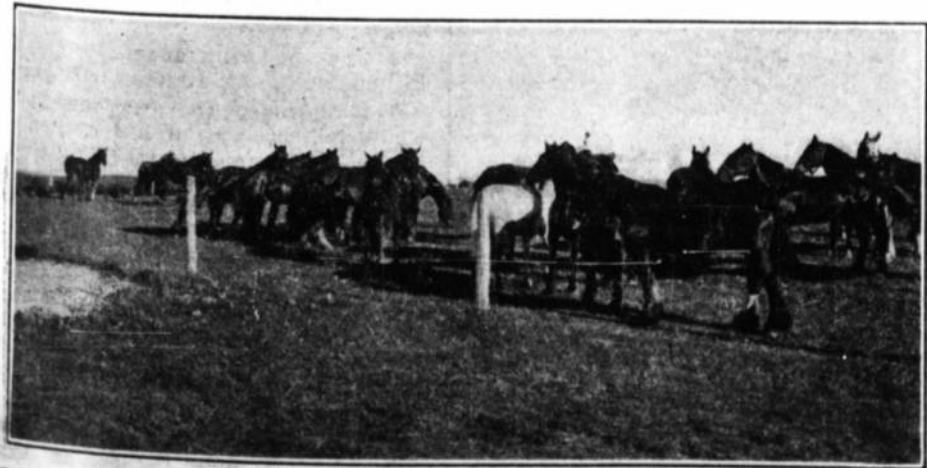
## The "Poor Man's Silo"

One member devised a type of silo which has been dubbed "the poor man's silo," because it can be constructed at an approximate cost of \$1.00 per ton of contents. Lumber companies have become interested in it, so successful has it proved. At one of the bureau meetings, this silo came in for discussion, and as a result several will be built this fall. Several others are building trench silos.

A very decent list could be made of work under way and work projected—plowing match, co-operative livestock shipping, windbreak planting, bee-keeping, etc. Enough has been said to show that these Hardisty farmers realize the potential value of a live agricultural society, and have been able to effect an organization for working out their problems in common, without a provincial grant, even though other societies with the grant are marking time.

"Don't you sometimes feel farmers are over-organized?" I asked Mr. Clark and A. M. Sherwood, the secretary. "Not here," was the joint answer. "We work in complete harmony with the U.F.A. and other local organizations. In fact, most of the men in the bureau are U.F.A. men. The merchants and other town people have adopted a very helpful attitude toward the bureau. If we are over-organized it doesn't hurt our purses anyway. The annual dues to the bureau are moderate enough, 50 cents per year."

Run over in your mind the agricultural societies you know, and count the ones which could profit by taking a leaf out of the book of the Hardisty men.



This string of well-bred drafters is the pride of Fogelvik Farm, Andrew Anderson's Alaskan home, renowned chiefly for its horticultural successes under the most trying conditions.

Sweden's  
Masterpiece

Stockholm



Seventeen years have been devoted by the master mechanics of the world's largest cream separator factory in perfecting this masterpiece. The purchaser of a Stockholm separator gets the best machine that money can buy and he can buy it on easy payment terms. The Stockholm has back of it the approval of over one million European farmers. Send coupon for full details of 30 day trial offer.

**No Money Down!**

You don't have to pay a single penny until you have tried the Stockholm and convinced yourself it is the cleanest, kindest, easiest to operate, easiest to clean. You must be the judge.

**Easy Payments!**

We offer you 30 Days' Free Trial—then, if satisfied only \$7.50 and the balance in small monthly payments. Trial won't cost a cent. What could be more liberal? You can pay for the Stockholm with money you receive from your monthly cream checks.

**Guaranteed 10 Years!**

We guarantee that at any time within the next 10 years we will replace any parts that may prove defective on account of either poor workmanship or poor material. No Stockholm is sold without this 10-year guarantee.

**DUTY FREE**

**Mail Coupon Today**

**Act Now!** Send no money—just the coupon for Free Catalog and full details of our 30 day trial and easy payment plan. Do it today!

Name.....  
Address.....  
Post Office.....Province.....

**BAKSON BROS., Dept. S 317**  
311 King Street, East, Toronto, Ont.  
110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.  
Please send me your catalog. Tell me how I can get the Stockholm Cream Separator on your easy payment plan.

## FALL STOCK SHOW and Auction Sales

CATTLE SHEEP SWINE

Dominion Livestock Branch

**CALGARY, NOVEMBER 6th to 9th**

Sale entries close October 10  
Show entries close October 27

## Special Prizes for

Commercial Cars of Sheep and Swine, Girls' and Boys' Lamb and Pig Feeding and Judging Competitions

Special Passenger Fares from Alberta points

Send for Prize List and Entry Forms  
**G. H. HUTTON, President.**  
**E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary**  
**CALGARY, ALTA.**



## Dominion LINOLEUM

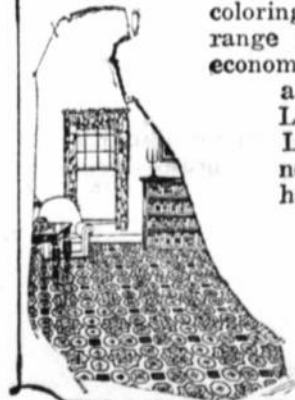
*both Durable and Attractive,*

**D**OMINION Linoleum has long won favor on the farm by its remarkable wearing qualities. Scraping or scuffling of footsteps cannot hurt it; heavy furniture may be moved over it at will. For years and years it wears with lasting satisfaction.

Turn over any piece of genuine Dominion Linoleum or Dominion Linoleum Rug and see for yourself the secret of this durability—the strong canvas back that holds and binds the linoleum itself into a firm, compact, time-defying floor covering.

Dominion Linoleum too, is highly sanitary. Its firm, smooth surface is impervious to moisture and stains. Cleaning Dominion Linoleum is a pleasure—just a few light mop strokes leave it bright and new looking as ever.

Many attractive patterns and colorings lend variety to your range of selection. Beauty, economy and less work are assured with Dominion Linoleum and Dominion Linoleum Rugs. Why not adopt them for your home!



Always turn over the corner of Dominion Linoleum and Linoleum Rugs. The genuine have a canvas back which is your guarantee of years of service. See also the Dominion trade mark on the face of every rug and on piece goods as well.

Visit your Dealer to-day and note the moderate prices. Send us your name and address and we will mail you an attractive rug folder in four colors. Address **Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co. Limited** Montreal

**Get the Habit of Reading The Guide Advertisements. It Pays.**



**\$147**

**INSTALLS THE CARON ENGINE**

A small payment down, balance on easy terms gives you a start. Other units can be added as you want them. Start to-day and give your family and yourself all the comforts and conveniences afforded by the Caron Plant. Hundreds now in use in Canada. Agents everywhere.

WRITE NOW FOR FREE CATALOG AND COMPLETE INFORMATION

**CARON BROTHERS, Inc.**  
Caron Building - MONTREAL



**CARON**  
LIGHT WATER AND POWER PLANT

### Producing Western Timothy Seed

It is a peculiar fact that nearly all the timothy seed used in the West is imported when we can raise the very best class of seed ourselves. Not only that, but our seed is much larger and plumper than that grown in milder climates, and, accordingly, will do better when seeded in milder climates than their own grown seed, that we should be exporting timothy seed to Eastern Canada and the States instead. At the present time only a few individual growers produce seed, and freights are so high on small amounts that no market is available for medium quantities. It is, however, probable that as we farmers in the West fall more into line with mixed farming processes we will find out for ourselves the profits to be derived directly and indirectly in growing timothy both for seed and feed.

Timothy is not adaptable to all soils and does best in moist years such as we in Alberta have had this year. It does not, like wheat, do so well on heavy soils where growth is suddenly stopped and the grain ripened by the hot, dry weather. It needs either land which is too moist and rich for grain,

such as low land that can be drained, or a sandy loam that gets plenty of moisture. But even on land that is heavy and rich and wholly suited for grain production, there is a need and an advantage in the growing of timothy or other meadow crop, even if the crop is not as large as on a lower, moister piece of land. Continuous grain growing will exhaust and sour the soil. Timothy will restore fibrous and organic matter in the soil and help to prevent it from blowing and drifting, thus maintaining the fertility of the soil. It also assists greatly in keeping down weeds, and especially where it is pastured.

Where timothy is being grown for seed it is very important that the land should be free from weeds. It is not difficult to keep timothy fields clean, for weeds do not ordinarily do well on timothy soil, and timothy will also smother many out. But there are often many small native seeds mixed with the timothy which lowers the grade and spoils the sale.

#### With or Without Nurse Crop

Timothy seed can be sown along with another grain crop as a nurse crop by using a grass seed attachment on the

seeder, or hand-seeder can also be used. It does not pay to sow it with a nurse crop unless on summerfallow land, as there will not be enough moisture to bring it along after the grain is cut. For best results in special production of seed it should be sown directly on summerfallow or root-cropped land without any nurse crop.

For seed production it should not be sown too thickly. From five to six pounds per acre is about right. If seed is absolutely reliable and the soil conditions good, four pounds would be sufficient. After seeding the ground should be well harrowed to cover up the seeds and start germination.

Timothy can be handled best by cutting with the ordinary grain binder, making the sheaves small so they will dry out quickly. They should be stooked immediately after cutting, and if it is to be stacked it should be done before they are absolutely dry, and handled as little as possible to avoid shelling, which is easily done with timothy. The crop should be cut at the proper stage of ripening (most fields are left too long) or it will also shell a lot. Cutting should start as soon as a brown tinge is evident over the field. Too early cutting would, of course, injure the vitality of the seed. Cutting early and allowing to sweat in the stack is the best way to produce ripe, plump seed.

Threshing should be done with the concaves well opened and the machine run quite slowly. One should be careful to see that no weed seeds are already in the machine when started. It is usually advisable to fan all the seed carefully—twice if necessary, using proper sieves. Then the seed should be sacked in good cotton sacks and tied. (Railroad companies refuse to accept timothy seed in bulk). The seed can sometimes be sold locally, but if a big quantity is to be disposed of and there is no dealer handling such commodities, the various seed houses are usually in the market to buy reliable seed. Also provincial departments of agriculture and banks render all the assistance they can to growers in selling same.

The timothy straw left is also a valuable product of timothy, and while not equal to timothy cut for hay, being somewhat woody and dry, it is much more valuable than straw, and, especially when stack-cured, is good feed. When baled there is always a good market for it.—Geo. Brown.

### Thistle Eradicator Tried Out

A trial of an implement, styled by its inventor, O. Murk, of Winnipeg, a "thistle eradicator," was held at the Manitoba Agricultural College the first week in this month.

The machine is built on the principle that to kill sow thistle the roots must be cut just below the surface with as little disturbance of the soil as possible, the theory being that when this is done, the portion sliced off above will wilt and die, and the portion below, while it may send up roots which will be again cut off, will eventually be starved out. The cutting of the roots is accomplished by using a large "V" shaped share, the full width of the cultivator. Four horses would handle a machine about six to seven feet wide.

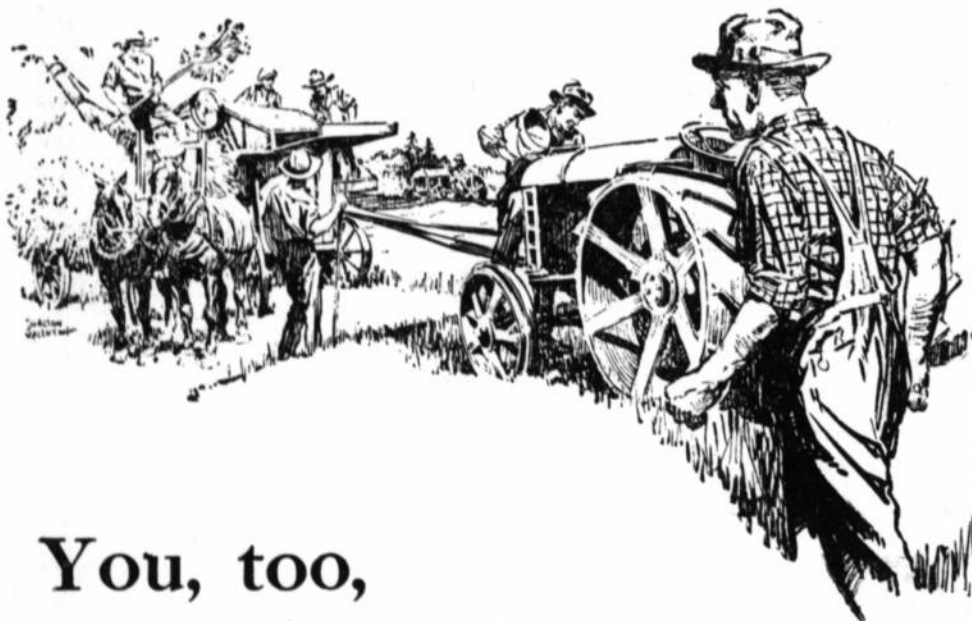
The claims made for the machine are:

1. That it can be used, in fact, should be used, on land which has not been plowed.
2. That it will kill sow thistle in a smaller number of operations than other cultivators.
3. That it will reduce the cost of killing weeds by at least one quarter.

The demonstration at the college would indicate that it can be used successfully on unplowed stubble land and that it does cut off the roots without disturbing the surface soil other than loosening it, which is desirable.

In regard to its efficiency, in other words, its ability to kill weeds with a less number of operations and cheaper than other cultivators, this is a matter which could not be definitely decided until the machine was given one season's test.

The superintendent of the Northwest School of Agriculture of Minnesota and the farmer on whose farm the



## You, too, can cut your Fordson's operating costs

**F**ORDSON owners in every province have proved through actual use that Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" cuts operating costs to the bone and insures the highest, and most continuous Fordson efficiency.

They find that Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" leaves less carbon, and thus reduces power waste and the need for frequent cleaning of cylinder heads, valves and spark plugs.

They find that Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" maintains a lubricating film which minimizes fuel leakage past the piston rings.

They find that Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" protects every friction surface under all conditions of climate, load and soil.

You, too, can conserve fuel and power, and cut your Fordson's operating costs by a continuous use of Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB".

Why not start to-day?

If your tractor is not a Fordson, write for booklet—"Correct Lubrication" which specifies the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for your particular make and model of tractor.

Gargoyle Mobiloil is marketed in Canada by Imperial Oil Limited—known for its widespread distribution facilities. You can obtain Gargoyle Mobiloil promptly from leading dealers or at the many Imperial Oil stations.

### IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloil in Canada

Manufactured by

VACUUM OIL COMPANY



#### WARNING:

Don't be misled by some similar sounding name. Look on the container for the correct name Mobiloil (Not Mobile) and for the red Gargoyle.





machine was demonstrated a few years ago, have reported very favorably upon the machine.

The Guide representative asked Mr. Murk how many acres the share on this implement would be good for without re-sharpening. The inventor believes it would do for 10,000 acres. Asked whether the country blacksmith shops were equipped to sharpen and temper shares of this weight and size, for they are three-and-a-half feet long. Mr. Murk believes that there would be no difficulty in this respect. The shares go under the power hammer as easily as plow shares. The claim is made for the shares that they are made from "self-tempering" steel, and would not have to go through this process after every working.

The test of this machine—as to whether it will completely eradicate

thistles—cannot be accomplished in one operation. It would be necessary to have it work at intervals for a whole season on an infested field. Prof. Harrison, of the college staff, has promised a more extensive trial next year.

### Time to Smite Stinkweed

The plentiful supply of fall moisture has been favorable to the late growth of weeds. It is under these circumstances that the value of fall cultivation becomes more apparent. It is one of the best ways of fighting any kind of weed. Annuals are germinated and killed later by winter frost. Perennials have their roots exposed and suffer to some extent, although other means have to be taken to complete eradication.

But there is another class of weed, the winter annuals, which start in the

fall, remain dormant under the snow, and start life again when warm spring weather comes. For this kind of weed, fall cultivation is one of the principal means of control.

Stinkweed and some of the mustards come into this class, and fields where they are troublesome should be gone over with a disc or harrow, or both. Summerfallows which have a growth of these weeds should also receive a last stroke just before freeze-up.

Isaac Jacobson, of Vulcan, reports a 60-bushel yield on a 45-acre field seeded to Red Bobs wheat. Several fields in the Raymond, Macleod and Magrath districts have yielded 50 bushels or better. Not more than 20 per cent. of the crop of Southern Alberta has yet been threshed.

## Stop Using a Truss



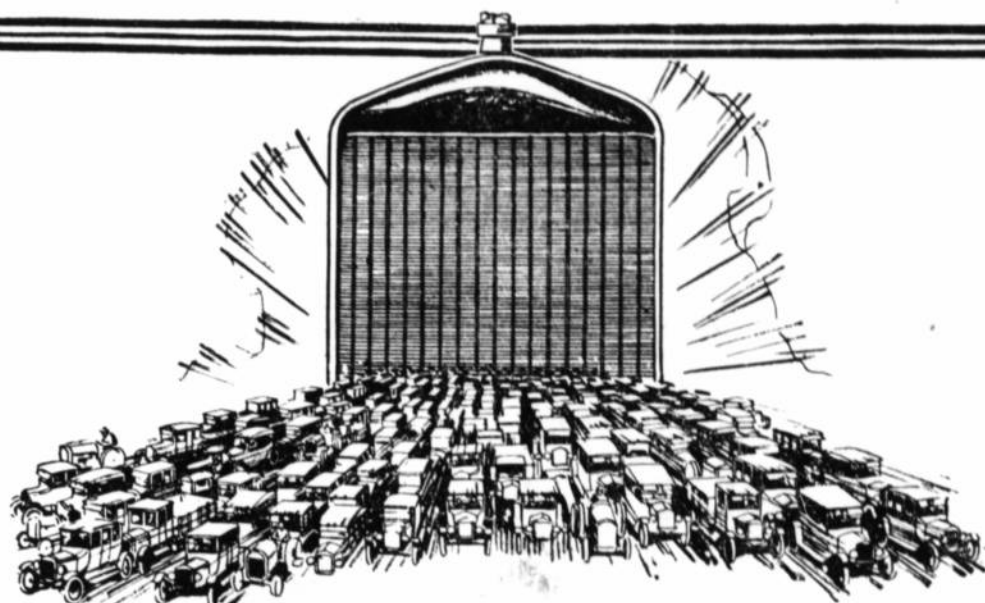
Reduced  
Fac-Simile  
Gold Medal

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being mechanico-chemical applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or springs attached—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the pubic bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases conquered. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix. Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. We prove it by sending Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write name on Coupon and send TODAY.

Plapao Co., 982 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapao.

When Writing to Advertisers Please  
Mention The Guide

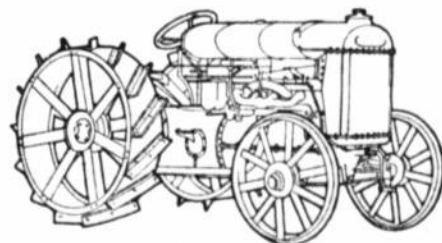


## Why Ford Predominates

Did you know that for the price of a medium priced car you can Fordize your farm?

Truck Chassis  
\$495

F. O. B. Ford, Ont.  
Gov't Tax Extra

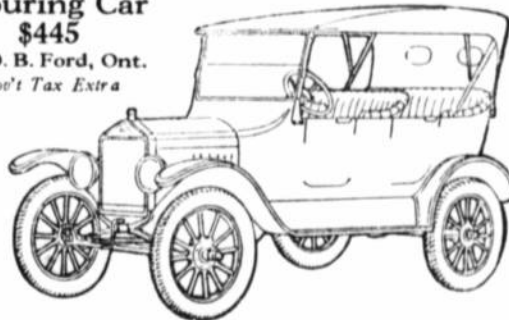


Fordson Tractor—\$420

F. O. B. Detroit  
Gov't Tax Extra

Touring Car  
\$445

F. O. B. Ford, Ont.  
Gov't Tax Extra



# Ford

## CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, FORD ONTARIO



# Wheat Board for Britain

*London Journal Proposes that Relief for British Farmer be Secured Through a Wheat Board to Handle Home Production and Control All Imports*

**W**HAT to do to help the farmer and the agricultural laborer has become a very serious question in Great Britain.

The general tendency there is to regard the farmer as a confirmed grumbler, but even those who are not convinced that agriculture is in as bad a state as the farmers say are admitting that the business of farming is in a state that demands the immediate attention of the government. In the main the demand for relief takes the shape of proposals for protection from foreign competition, but an alternative plan is put forward by *The New Statesman*, a journal of advanced opinion, which is of interest to the western farmer if only on account of its revival of the wheat board idea. In an article dealing with the condition of agriculture, *The New Statesman* says:

"What, then, are we to do for British agriculture? Have we not just enacted what the minister of agriculture terms 'the most solid and lasting benefit to farmers that has been passed for a generation'? Have we not lowered the farmer's rates? We have, and the con-

cession is something; but how much it really means in many cases is illustrated by a letter in *The Times*, of Tuesday. The writer will benefit to the extent of £55 a year by the concession. He employs 14 laborers. If he transfers the whole advantage to them he will be able to raise their wages by 3½d. per week per man. Sir Robert Sanders, when the Rates Bill was before parliament, stated that he was convinced that it would cause wages to rise. Perhaps it will—if the advantage is shared equally between farmer and laborers, wages may rise by 1½d. a week. It may be said that this case is not typical; but how far from typical would it have to be for the relief given by the Rates Act to make any appreciable difference either to wages or to the position of the farmer?

## Tariff Politically Impracticable

"Such measures as the relief of rates may be well enough in their way; but they are not of the smallest use as solutions of the problem. We return, therefore, to our question. What ought to be done? A tariff on imported foodstuffs

we do not discuss, because, whatever its merits or demerits may be, we are convinced that it is politically out of the question. No great party dare stand for it. If one did, it would be courting disaster at the next election. Tariffs are ruled out, and so are subsidies of a magnitude likely to produce any real effect. Our problem is to increase the prosperity of the farmer, without taking what he gets out of the pockets of either taxpayers or consumers. Can it be done? We believe that it can, at least in a degree which will give substantial relief.

## Middlemen's Toll

"The two greatest obstacles in the way of agricultural prosperity are, first, the excessive fluctuation and uncertainty of world prices, and, secondly, the chaotic and expensive methods of marketing. Every recent investigation has gone to show that there is far too great a difference between what the farmer receives for his produce and what the consumer pays for his food. Among the middlemen, intermediate producers, transport agencies, and retailers through whose hands the produce passes on its long and devious route to the consumer's table is distributed far too high a proportion of the final price. If these intermediate charges can be cut down, there can be more for the farmer and the laborer without the consumer having

to pay more. This, of course, has been said again and again, and the mere repetition of the wish leads to no result. In fact, the problem of the distribution and transport of British farm produce cannot be effectively tackled save in relation to the problem of competitive imports. There can be no regulation of the trade in home produce without a regulation of the import trade.

## A Fair Price

"The control of imports, and the mastery of the fluctuating world prices, therefore, come first in any attempt at a solution. And here the problem of the British agriculturist links itself up directly with that of the Canadian and the Australian farmers, which will certainly engage a large part of the attention of the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference. The British farmer wants a fair price for his wheat—or rather, being human, he would like more than a fair price, but demands a fair price at least; that is, a price which, after payment of a living wage, will leave him a decent margin to live on at his customary standard. The Australian and the Canadian farmer also wants a fair price; but their problem is, even more than a fair price, to secure an assured and regular market. Can we somehow satisfy this desire in such a way as to meet also the needs of the British rural community? If we can, it will be a rare stroke, cementing at once the unity of the British Commonwealth and the unity of urban and rural interests in this country.

## A Wheat Board

"Montague Fordham some time ago proposed in these columns the constitution of a wheat board, or some such body, to buy, at a price fixed well ahead, the whole produce of the British farmer. He proposed that this body should also have sole control of imports, and be the sole channel through which imported wheat would be sold in this country. This implies that importation would be limited to the quantity required to supplement the actual British production, which, apart from the variation of harvests, would be determined by the price fixed between the board and the British farmers. For this price, however in advance, would determine the acreage sown. We do not commit ourselves to the details of this, or any other, plan; but can we not very simply link it up with the claims which Mr. Bruce and his fellow-premiers are likely to make at the Imperial Economic Conference? Cannot our wheat board contract with selling agencies in the Dominions to buy, at a price fixed in advance, the whole surplus output of the Dominion farmers, and only purchase foreign wheat to the extent needed to make up deficiencies in the home and Imperial supply? Stabilization of prices along these lines would undoubtedly require some amount of warehousing of reserves; but, given a central agency in control of the whole trade, the reserves need not be very great—certainly no greater than the unsold surpluses now scattered about in many different hands.

## No Injury to Consumer

"A scheme of this sort would enable prices to be stabilized at any level the wheat board might elect. But, the question arises at once, would it not raise prices to the consumer? Would it not be necessary, in order to give the farmers a fair price, to raise the average price at which wheat is sold? We do not believe that it would; for, given a price stable and assured, the farmer would not need a high price in good years to make up for bad times. He would take the low interest of the gilded security in place of the fluctuating yield of the speculative investment. But, even if the fair price were a little above the average world price—and this is no admission that it need be—the wheat board would have opportunities for a more than equivalent saving in the charges of distribution. It could cut down dealing costs, eliminate speculation altogether, and reduce railway costs, even if railway charges remained as at present, by more scientific and economical distribution. The price to the consumer could, we believe, actually be brought down by these means."



Fill your pipe  
with

Ogden's **CUT  
PLUG**  
"It Satisfies"

15¢  
per  
packet

80¢  
a  
½ lb. tin



If you  
roll your  
own  
ask for  
**OGDEN'S  
FINE CUT**  
(green label)



# WRIGLEY'S

Take it home to the kids

Have a packet in your pocket for an ever-ready treat.

A delicious confection and an aid to the teeth, appetite, digestion.

After Every Meal

Sealed in its Purity Package



**NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**  
offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.  
Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Wood Permits, Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T., HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Home For .. Christmas

VIA

### CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

*Nov. 3—Montclair	to Liverpool
*Nov. 7—Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
*Nov. 8—Marburn	to Belfast, Glasgow
*Nov. 9—Montclair (New)	to Liverpool
*Nov. 10—Emp. of France	to Cherbourg, Southampton
*Nov. 15—Marloch	to Belfast, Glasgow
*Nov. 16—Montclair (New)	to Liverpool
*Nov. 21—Minnesota	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
*Nov. 22—Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
*Nov. 23—Montrose (New)	to Liverpool
*Nov. 28—Montclair	to Liverpool
*Dec. 7—Montclair (New)	to Liverpool
*Dec. 13—Melita	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
*Dec. 14—Montclair (New)	to Liverpool
*Dec. 15—Marloch	to Belfast, Glasgow

\*From Montreal †From Quebec ‡From St. John

Apply local agents; or write  
**W. C. CASEY - General Agent**  
364 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

## A Grimm Tale

Continued from Page 7

this all has been accomplished only after almost superhuman efforts on the part of Mr. Bark and his associates, as many difficulties have presented themselves which seemed insurmountable at the time. For instance, after the question of strain was settled, there arose the question of cleaning to meet the extreme standard of purity required for registration. The local association has been pleaded with in vain to induce the Ottawa people to let down the bars on purity, but both associations have been adamant. Registered alfalfa must be free from all impurities. From the standpoint of the growers' association, better a high standard even at costly cleaning expense than a mediocre standard, for with the latter the association could never realize its aspirations in the export market.

The output this year will be comparatively small, probably not more than enough to supply Alberta's requirements for genuine Grimm of unquestioned integrity, but the grower harvests this crop freed from the anxiety of last year, because he knows his marketing problem from now on will be tackled in a scientific way.

# Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to H. Higginbotham, secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

## Manitoba

### Board Meeting and Conference

The boards of the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M., met in Winnipeg on Tuesday, October 16, and took part in the conference of district boards on Wednesday, October 17.

The following resolutions were passed at the board meeting:

#### Bank Inspection

"Whereas, there is reason to believe that in the failure of the Home Bank the depositors will suffer a loss of a large proportion of their deposits,

"Whereas, under the present banking law in Canada there is no guarantee that other banks will not enter into transactions of the kind which has led to this loss,

"Whereas, this situation militates seriously against public confidence in the financial and business system of the country,

"And, whereas, present methods of supervision are inadequate and fail to afford any real protection to depositors;

"Therefore be it resolved that it is of vital moment to the stability of individual and public business that government inspection of banks be instituted as early as the legislation can be provided,

"And the board of the United Farmers of Manitoba urges upon the Canadian Council of Agriculture the promotion of such a system."

#### Wheat Pool Organization

"Having heard the report of the progress made by the Manitoba Wheat Pool committee, this board expresses its approval of the steps taken to place a proposed form of contract before the farmers of Manitoba, and recommends that the same be given full consideration at the forthcoming District Workers' Conference of the U.F.M., at the district and local meetings and at the annual convention of the association.

"We would offer our hearty congratulations to the farmers of Alberta on the completion of the wheat pool organization in that province, and express the hope that it may prove afresh the practical value of the co-operative principle and method.

"The Board is of the opinion, however, that the most economical and effective method of wheat pool organization would be one in which provincial boundaries were eliminated, and a single pool established to market the wheat of the three prairie provinces. The board, therefore, suggests to its representatives on the Manitoba Wheat Pool committee, that they bring this resolution before that body with the object of investigating the possibility of making such arrangements as would bring about this result."

#### Agriculture in U.S.

The resignation of W. R. Wood was accepted, and Donald G. McKenzie was appointed his successor, and will take charge of the office at the first of November.

The conference on Wednesday was fairly well attended. An address was given by R. A. Hoey, M.P., dealing with conditions and opinions in the United States, as found by him last week, when he attended the International Farm Congress at Kansas City. Agriculture was in no better condition in the United States than in Canada, Mr. Hoey declared. They had high priced land, high freight rates, and high taxes, and Canada was regarded as the land where there were no handicaps, where progress was free and people happy.

Premier John Bracken, in an address, dealt with the financial policy of the government, showing that practically three-quarters of a million had been saved on a controllable expenditure of \$5,000,000. The work of the government in debt adjustment was outlined by Hon. D. L. McLeod.

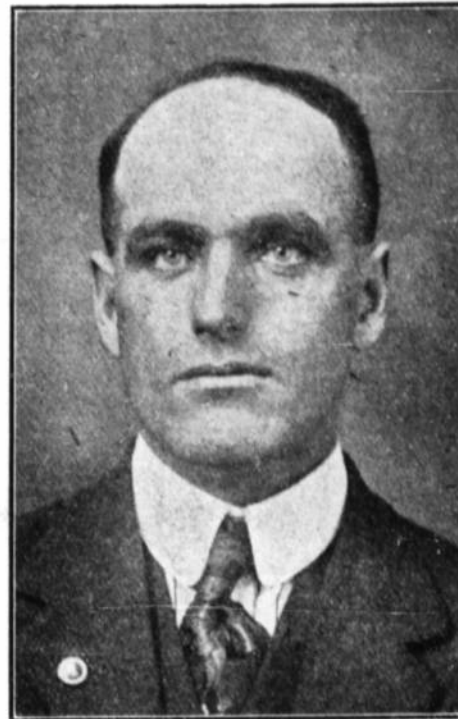
Some time was given to a discussion of organization matters and plans for the district conventions dealt with, the

dates of which will be announced later. It was decided to make the conference an annual affair.

Before the close of the conference a presentation was made to the retiring secretary, W. R. Wood, of a beautifully engraved watch, and an address, in appreciation of his services in that office.

#### New U.F.M. Secretary

Donald G. McKenzie, the new secretary, is very familiar with the work of the U.F.M., and well known to the membership throughout the province. He will be welcomed to the position, not



Donald G. McKenzie

only because of his own personal qualities and his experience in the organization, but also because of the name he bears. His father, Roderrick McKenzie, was the first provincial secretary of the U.F.M., when it was known as the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and one of the pioneers who built the organization. The son is the same type as his father, deeply interested in the problems of the farmer, possessing a thorough knowledge of agricultural conditions throughout the province, and well equipped with knowledge on general economic matters. He has been a director of the U.F.M. for some years and at present holds the office of vice-president. He is also a director of United Grain Growers Ltd.

## Alberta

### Depositors Continue Fight

At a meeting of depositors in the Calgary branch of the Home Bank, held on October 9, it was decided to continue the fight for the recognition of their claims. The 1,500 depositors are being asked to contribute \$1.00 each to defray the expenses of the organization. The secretary-treasurer is Miss J. B. Kidd, Loughheed Building, Calgary.

A resolution passed by the national committee of the depositors' organization was endorsed by the Calgary meeting. It asks for an amendment to the Bank Act, retroactive to the beginning of 1923, providing for a fund for the purpose of reimbursing losses of depositors in bank failures, to be raised by an assessment of five per cent. on the capital and reserve of each chartered bank in Canada.

Other resolutions urge that the Canadian Bankers' Association and the Federal Department of finance should recoup the losses of the Home Bank depositors, and request the assistance of Premier Greenfield in obtaining redress for the depositors.

A reply by telegram from Premier Greenfield stated that he was taking the matter up with the minister of finance and the bankers' association.

# Mother!

Child's Best Laxative is  
"California Fig Syrup"



Hurry, Mother! A teaspoonful of "California Fig Syrup" now will thoroughly clean the little bowels and in a few hours you have a well, playful child again. Even if cross, feverish, bilious, constipated or full of cold, children love its pleasant taste.

Tell your druggist you want only the genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother, you must say "California." Refuse any imitation.

## Miss Boissineau Tells How Cuticura Healed Pimples

"About three years ago I was bothered with pimples on my face. The pimples were hard and small and festered, and my face was disfigured for a while. They oftentimes caused me to lie awake hours at a time as the irritation was so great.

"I tried different remedies but without any relief. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after the first application I could see an improvement. I continued using them and was completely healed after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Miss Rose Boissineau, 12 Bellevue Ave., Saulte Ste. Marie, Ont.

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

### Discuss Prohibition

One of the best of a series of good meetings of the Riverton local was the September meeting, when the subject of discussion was the Prohibition Ballot. Addresses were given by Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Green, Messrs. Thos. Lee and A. B. Wood, and several others took part in the discussion that followed. Lunch with coffee, a regular feature of the Riverton meetings, was served by the Junior members of the local.

## Saskatchewan

### New Suggestion for Fall Meetings

The question of the arrangement of constituency conventions is at present under consideration in several of the districts, though, beyond those already announced, nothing definite has yet been done.

An alternative proposition is being discussed, viz.: That a series of local meetings be held in each constituency, so arranged that one, or if possible two meetings per day, may be held at local points within convenient distances of each other, so that they may easily be reached in succession by some member

Continued on Page 20



**Only \$1.00 After Trial**

**Most Beautiful Phonograph Outfit. A Disc Machine which Plays All Makes of Records**

An offer which removes all risk and doubt. Enables you to hear its wonderful tones and to inspect its beautiful design. Sent on free trial. You are the sole judge. If you like it, keep it, and send us only \$1.00 as first payment, after the free trial. Easy monthly payments after that.

**FREE!** We include 10 Double-Faced Records without charge. 20 selections.

**Write!** Send letter or postcard today asking for free literature which gives you complete information about this unusual offer. Write for it today.

311 King Street, East Toronto, Ont.  
Bahson Bros., Ltd., Dept. P 317, 110 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

## Horseshoe Magic

Continued from Page 8

through the year! Piers, an old writer on Ireland, observes:

I deny not but that swimming of cattle, and chiefly in this season of the year, is healthful unto them, as the poet hath observed: "In th' healthful flood to plunge the bleating flock," but precisely to do this on the first Sunday in harvest I look on as not only superstitious but profane.

### Pig Lore

The pig has been anxiously awaiting notice. With the little hole in his fore-feet he brings a not unfamiliar legend. Could we interpret his grunts he would tell us that it was through these little holes that the devils made their exit, and that the six little rings around each hole were made by the said devils' claws. All of which may be read in the New Testament. The pig cherishes his full share of superstitious lore. He ordains that when young pigs are taken away from the sow they must be drawn backwards or the sow will farrow. His abilities as a weather prophet have already been mentioned.

To meet a sow crossing one's path was for ages looked upon as a most untoward incident, and to obviate the accident or disappointment portended it was necessary to "ride round on fresh ground." If the sow was accompanied, however, with her litter, good fortune was indicated! But this particular superstition is a vexatious and contradictory one. In other parts of the country the same circumstance was looked upon as a good omen. There is the verse from which it would seem that swine appearing in sight when one was travelling was extremely lucky:

Neither did here  
In sight appear  
Of swine, foul, dreadful nomen;  
Which common fame  
Will oft proclaim  
Of luck, dire, wretched omen.

In passing, it may be mentioned that the pig forms the subject of a ridiculous story, included in Copley's Wits, Fits and Fancies, 1614. We retain the original spelling:

A plaine country vicar perswaded his parishioners, in all their troubles and adversities to call upon God, and thus he said, "There is (dearlie beloved) a certaine famillar beast amongst you called a hogge; see you not how towarde a storme or tempest it crieth evermore, Ourgh, ourgh? So must you likewise, in all your eminent troubles and dangers, say to yourselves, Loughd, Loughd, helpe me."

The grease of the pig was from early times smeared on doors to scare away ill-fortune! A custom, hailing from Germany, guaranteed the cure of a sick pig if it was washed on three successive Fridays. Still more curious was the belief that if a horse's head was buried under the trough of a pig-sty the pig would always enjoy its food, and be eating "the trough empty," because "the horse is an animal that is always eating, too."

### In the Phase of the Moon

The superstitious practice of killing pigs only when the moon is at or near the full, so that the flesh may be better and more tasty, was for ages, and may still be, believed in. Even Dr. Johnson wrote: "In my memory it was a precept annually given in one of the English almanacks to kill hoggs when the moon was increasing, and the bacon would prove the better in boiling." There is a distinct analogy between this custom and that of only killing sheep when the tide is running out, the idea being that as the tide ebbs so will there be more blood from the sheep for the making of black puddings.

The ass has the power of curing whooping cough if three hairs are taken from its "cross"—the mark running down its back—but the animal dies in consequence. It is still considered by some folk to be unlucky if a hare runs across the road in front of one; particularly did the Romans believe this, for the hare was a very bad omen for them. A hare is said to have run towards the walls of Rome when the German hordes were besieging that city; the Romans became panic-stricken, deserted their posts without striking a blow, and the invaders entered. In Britain, Queen Boadicea on one occasion routed the Roman hordes by letting loose a hare "from her bosom." In ancient days it was also believed that a hare changed its sex every year.—C. E. T., in the London Livestock Journal.

**Made in a Minute!**

**COWAN'S INSTANT COCOA**

**NO BOILING**



G159 R



**DELICIOUS MUFFINS**

The International Harvester Co. has just turned out an illustrated booklet, entitled, The Cow, which will be of immense practical value to every man who keeps milk cattle, and especially to those who have only recently gone into dairying to seek relief from the conditions which beset one-crop farming. It can be obtained free of cost on application to the head Canadian office of that company at Hamilton, Ont.

## FUR COATS AND CLOTH COATS SETS DRESSES, WAISTS

All the newest fashions, materials and colors, about 300 Beautiful Illustrations in Hallam's 1923-24 Catalog—Every article is shown as it really is and **EVERY ARTICLE IS A REAL BARGAIN** This Book shows you a much greater variety than you can see in most stores and many dollars can be saved by buying

**Hallam's**

**Mail Order CATALOG**

of which 28 pages are of interest to men.

**GUNS** AMMUNITION, TRAPS, CLOTHING, NETS FISHING TACKLE, CAMP SUPPLIES, ETC. at lowest prices

Model 1912  
12 gauge  
WINCHESTER  
SHOT GUN  
\$66.00  
Delivered

**Hallam Mail Order Corporation**  
Toronto.  
257 Hallam Bldg., TORONTO

**FREE**  
Send a postcard to-day for this Book

Beautiful  
MUSKRAT  
COAT  
\$92.50  
Delivered

## Superior

to the finest Japans,

**"SALADA"**

**GREEN TEA**

H434

is the best at any price—Try it.

## What of Your Children?

Their education and safe-guarding is a duty that no one who realizes the privilege of fatherhood will lightly regard. If there are obstacles in the way of giving the children a real start in life, these can be overcome at no inconvenience or sacrifice you would not gladly make. Write:

**The Great-West Life Assurance Company**  
Head Office - Winnipeg



# The Countrywoman

## Canada's Opportunity

**T**HE Right Honorable David Lloyd George, when speaking to an audience in the West, described Canada as being similar in many ways to Scotland, "A country of lakes and mountains, a country with a great deal of land that cannot be cultivated, but with a belt of very rich soil. Taking Scotland then as a basis, Canada is capable of maintaining a population of 600,000,000. . . . From the point of view of growth, you have got an opportunity in Europe such as probably a new country has not experienced in many cycles."

The former prime minister recalled how the United States had enjoyed a great increase in population after the Napoleonic wars when the European countries were impoverished and upheaved. Continuing his address he said "That is the condition of Europe today, except that it is worse than it was in 1815. . . . The desolation, the devastation, the destruction, the shattering of the machinery of commerce, the demoralization of the exchanges, the plagues which have destroyed millions of people, the famines from which men, women and children are suffering today, that has been the result of the war in Europe, and there will be millions of people looking towards the West, the land of hope, the land of abundance, the land of assured peace for the home. And it depends on Canada whether she is prepared to make as good use of these conditions in Europe as the United States made of similar conditions after the great war of the beginning of the nineteenth century."

This is an opportunity which we in Canada should not hesitate to grasp if we wish our country to become great in numbers and in power. Without an increase in population it is impossible for extensive development to take place, and undoubtedly now is the time to begin. If we do not attract to our shores the thousands who are seeking new homes, they will go to other lands and will be a powerful influence in the upbuilding of those countries. Let us seize this opportunity which comes but once in many generations and make use of it for the strengthening of our Dominion. The experiences of the United States during the last century are sufficient to be convincing.

## Travelling North by Sea

A very happy arrangement has been worked out by Canada's two great transcontinental railways, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National, which permits tourists to go by one line to the coast and to return by the other. In this way the tourist is able to see a very much larger territory and gets a better idea of the variety of natural scenery and of industries in the north and in the south.

Taking advantage of this arrangement the Countrywoman started on the journey home from Vancouver by steamship up the famous "inside passage." This is a trip along the Pacific coast for nearly 500 miles. With the exception of about 25 miles at a point where Queen Charlotte Sound intervenes, the passage lies wholly within land-locked waters. On the east is the mainland and on the west a chain of islands. This section of the country has been fittingly called the "Norway of America." It affords the traveller some wonderful bits of seascapes, and island and mountain scenery. The passage is quite narrow, and at no time is one completely out of sight of land. Though washed by the warm Pacific waters many of the mountains stand so tall that their tops are capped by snow. Here and there, nestling among the green, one catches glimpses of small towns or the smoke of the huge lumber mills which are steadily converting the forest into lumber and paper for general use.

A stop at Ocean Falls gave the opportunity for a hurried trip through a large pulp and paper mill. Here we watched the whole process of making newsprint from the time the rough lumber was ground into pulp until it came off the huge rollers and stood wrapped

in rolls ready for shipping to many parts of Canada and the United States.

In order to make rail connections the voyage ended at Prince Rupert, but those who so desired, continued by water still farther north to Anyox and Stewart, where many interesting Indian villages may be seen. The outstanding feature of Prince Rupert is its relationship to the fisheries. The output of the salmon canneries on the Skeena river, all of which is shipped from Prince Rupert, exceeds that of any other river in British Columbia. There are also very important halibut fisheries. Prince Rupert has a large ship-building yard, and this little city, lying far to the north, has a population of about 6,500. It is waiting anxiously for the day when Canadian freight for the Orient shall pass through its port.

## Eastward to Jasper

Leaving Prince Rupert and proceeding inland one travels for many miles along the banks of the Skeena, which in Indian language means "river of the clouds." The river was given that name because of the remarkably beautiful cloud effects in the vicinity.

It would be impossible here to name all the interesting mountain ranges and peaks along this route, which requires two nights and a day of train travel before Jasper is reached, but Mount Robson cannot be passed without mention. It is the Monarch of the Canadian Rockies, standing over 13,000 feet above sea level, rising almost sheer for nearly two miles.

Finally we arrived at Jasper Park, Canada's largest national park, 4,440 square miles in area. It has been set aside by the Canadian government as a great natural playground, forest and game sanctuary. It is situated entirely within Alberta, and extends to the eastern boundary of British Columbia. The city of Edmonton is the eastern gateway. Jasper Park has over 100 mountain peaks within its limits. The majority of these are over 8,000 feet high and several exceed 11,000 feet. Mount Edith Cavell is the highest peak in the park, and is over 11,000 feet.

Interesting pony and auto trips can be arranged for sightseeing or camping. Guides and camp outfits can easily be secured in the village and the tourist can choose one, two, three or four-day trips, or even longer if he so desires.

There is an abundance of wild game in Jasper Park, but of course, shooting is forbidden. There are many big-horn mountain sheep, mountain goats, bears (cinnamon, brown and black), caribou, moose, elk, beaver, otter and marten. Many of the animals have become quite tame knowing they are not in danger, and it is not an uncommon sight to see a bear, deer or sheep quite close to the mainly-travelled roads. Fishing is allowed in the park. Riding, hiking and camping is extremely popular, and so Jasper, though still comparatively young, is quickly becoming known as one of Canada's best playgrounds.

## Is Enthusiasm Good?

"I never get excited about anything," remarked a woman to me the other day. To me, these words seemed to reveal her whole character. People who lack enthusiasm are seldom ambitious; they are content to jog along just in the



What is a Birthday Without a Cake?

same old way, doing the same old things for ever.

I love enthusiastic people. They seem to have kept the spirit of childhood, and if for this reason only, I consider enthusiasm is good.

The man who, in spite of repeated failures, starts out with eagerness, every spring to sow his crop, is sure to make a success of his life. We need people like this in a new country. They are not afraid to go into the unknown because they feel a force within themselves which speaks for success.

People should never try to damp their children's enthusiasm. Even if they look back on their own lives and feel they have not realized their ambitions, let them grow young again and become enthusiastic. Who knows but that their children may succeed where they think they have failed. They only think they have failed. No one who has raised children has failed. There are the boys and girls to carry on their work with all the energy of youth.

Never be the first person to tell your children they cannot do things. Provided they love the thing they start out to do, there is every surety that they will do it. We will never get anywhere if we only sit down and bemoan our failures.

Let your children's enthusiasm carry you over life's hardships. Life is not half so hard if we can grow young again with our children and allow ourselves to be excited, even as they are. It will make us better chums with them. Above all, mother should try to share her children's enthusiasms. It may be the making of them later on when they look back on the time when mother said: "You are sure to succeed." They will tackle things with enthusiasm when mother does so too.

As for me, I am always ready to find some new enthusiasm, for my little girl. I have found it works wonders and prevents boredom, and am not afraid to be excited with her, too. If you do not believe it, just step in the day we get our weekly mail, and watch the excitement with which we open our mail bag. We get a 50-pound flour sack full every time. However depressed we may have been before, we feel as if the sun had come back. In this contact with the outer world we become jolly and excited, for we make a real game of pulling out each letter, each paper, each magazine, each parcel. There is sure to be something we did not expect. I have often ordered a surprise to come addressed to my little girl.

People who are enthusiastic try to look on life as a game to be played. If they lose, now and then, there is still time to play again. As long as life lasts, enthusiasm should last. It is a way to overcome the "Blues," to forget the bumps and bruises which we cannot avoid.

If you have children, be sure that you are not the one to damp their ardor. Mothers, be enthusiastic with your children, for a little excitement will never hurt you. In fact, it will most likely do you good, and will give you back the beautiful spirit of youth. —Mrs. Nestor Noel.

It is a good thing to always have browned bread crumbs on hand. Save all dry slices or pieces of bread and put in the oven on a pie plate. When a rich brown remove and roll till reduced to crumbs. Store in clean, dry tins. These crumbs are useful for covering scalloped dishes, for crumbing fish before frying, for baked fruit puddings or for garnishing cold boiled ham or bacon. To make them stick to the surface of the ham, put it into a hot oven for a couple of minutes, then sprinkle on the crumbs and pat them with a knife.—B.G.T.

We had a fancy metal table in the centre of which was a slab of marble—its only redeeming feature. The metal work was positively atrocious so I was glad to get rid of it, but I saved the slab and have found it invaluable for cutting up vegetables and for rolling pastry. It is colder than wood and does not retain odors.—Mrs. R.F.M.

## GILLETT'S 100% PURE FLAKE LYE

This famous household cleaner and disinfectant is now made in *Crystal Flakes* instead of powder. It is the *best* household lye on the market. Use it for cleaning and disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, etc.; destroying vermin; softening water; making soap; cleaning floors, greasy pots and pans, etc.; removing paint, etc.

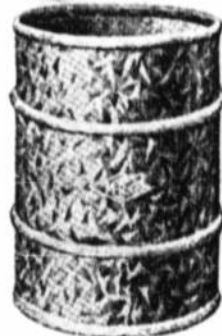
Avoid inferior and dangerous substitutes. Get the genuine article in cans as reproduced below.



## HOUSE TANKS

"Red Bottom"

Strong  
Durable  
Right  
Price



Supplied  
With Tap  
and  
Cover if  
Desired

Ask your Dealer for Particulars on  
"Red Bottom" Tanks

or write direct to

The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

Manufacturers

797 Notre Dame Ave., - Winnipeg  
315w



"BUY IT BY  
THE BOX."

Vary your fall and winter menu by serving nourishing, fresh cheese. Kraft Cheese tinfoil-wrapped, in individual 5 lb. wooden boxes can be bought now and will keep for months, always moist and appetizing.

Write for free recipe book 5-922

## KRAFT CANADIAN CHEESE

Kraft-MacLaren Cheese Co. Limited, Montreal



# Women! Dye Old Things New

Sweaters Waists Draperies  
Skirts Dresses Gingham  
Coats Kimonos Stockings

## Diamond Dyes

Each 15-cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint any old, worn, faded thing new, even if she has never dyed before. Choose any color at drug store.

## SCHOOL SET FREE



This set contains 1 Vamping Chart, which teaches you to play the piano in two hours. 1 Combination Game Sheet. 1 Box Crayons. 1 Package of Ink Powder. 1 Movie Glasses. 1 Pencil Sharpener. 1 Compass. 3 Blotter. 1 Eraser. 1 Indelible Pencil. 1 Memo Pad (40 pages). 1 Ruler. 1 Pocket Book. 1 Pencil Box. 2 Pen Nibs. 4 Lead Pencils. 1 Bird Warbler and 1 Pen Holder. All these articles will be sent to you FREE

OF CHARGE, if you will sell just \$3.00 worth of lovely Christmas and New Year Cards for us. WRITE TODAY.

BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F6,  
TORONTO

## How Many Pounds Would You Like to Gain in a Week?

If you are thin and want to gain weight, weak and want to be strong, I will send you a sample of famous Alexander Vitamines absolutely Free. No money, just name and address for sample. Alexander Laboratories, 4209 Terminal Station, Toronto, Canada.

## Organization News

Continued from Page 17

of the executive. In this way it would be possible to get into close touch with the individual members themselves, rather than through representative delegates, in their own schoolhouses and their own homes. By this method it is felt that a more personal relationship may be set up between the members and their Central officials, and more good work be done at considerably less cost both to the locals and the Central association. Expressions of opinion on this point, or even new suggestions, would be welcomed by the Central office.

### District 16 Conventions

Harry Marsh, director of District No. 16, announces that, in consultation with the two county chairmen, he has set the dates of the constituency conventions for this year. The Kindersley convention will be held at Eston, November 7, and the Elrose convention at Dinsmore, November 8. Arrangements for the halls are in the hands of the county chairmen.

### Maharg to be Present

The intention is to hold both afternoon and evening meetings, the former being for purely association work, and the latter open to the public. Mr. Maharg, president of the association, intends to be present at these conventions if at all possible, more especially as he was unable to keep his appointment at the Elrose and White Bear rallies during the past summer, owing to his being called away to Winnipeg in connection with wheat board negotiations.

### Individual Responsibility

In a circular letter to the members of the association in the Kindersley and Elrose constituencies, Mr. McPhail has some things of great importance to say, which are as applicable to every other constituency in the province as they are to those to whom they are addressed. In stressing the individual responsibility of the members for the

success of the association Mr. McPhail says:

"I hope every local president and secretary, and, in fact, every member of the Grain Growers' Association in the constituency will consider the success of this convention as in some measure at least his or her own responsibility."

"It is so easy, in work of this kind, to leave the responsibility to someone else."

"Too many look to the association to accomplish great things, forgetting that it is made up of individual farmers whose whole-hearted individual support is necessary for success. You want the association to stand for, and work in the interests of the farmers. Are you one of the men and women whose work and unselfish devotion is making that possible? Ask yourself what progress the organization would make if each of its members contributed to its advancement and usefulness in the same measure as yourself. Perhaps you are one of the men or women through whose efforts the association continues to press on in face of great difficulty. If you are, continue the good work. If you are not, just consider this county convention and its success your own personal affair. Give some thoughts to ways and means of getting as large a number of your neighbors as possible to attend. If you do this, you can rest assured others are doing the same thing in other parts of the country, and there is no reason why it should not, and every reason why it should be the best convention ever held in the district."

### Revising the Farmers' Platform

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Toronto, in March last, it was decided to ask each provincial association to prepare a revision of the Farmers' platform, in order to bring it up to date by dropping such reforms as have been adopted since the last revision, and including others which have since come within the realm of practical politics.

This matter was taken up at an executive meeting of the association

## A Stubborn Cough Loosens Right Up

This home-made remedy is a wonder for quick results. Easily and cheaply made.

Here is a home-made syrup which millions of people have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness goes, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's restful sleep. The usual throat chest colds are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, throat tickle, bronchial asthma or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex into a 16 oz. bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get 16 ounces—a family supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. Keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

last week, and each member of the executive now has the matter under consideration. Their suggestions are to be sent in to the Central secretary by November 1, and will be brought before a committee of the Canadian Council of Agriculture prior to the meeting of that body on November 14. At this meeting the S.G.G.A. will be represented by Mr. Maharg and Mr. McPhail.

## HALLOWE'EN IN DOOVILLE

Each year, Doc Sawbones does it. Great black clouds may hide the moon and the rain pour down in torrents, but he does it anyway. The old withered witch may ride her broom, and the black cat yowl, and the wind blow wild and howl and screech down the chimney flue, but when Hallowe'en comes, Doc Sawbones gives a party for the little Doo Dads. Doc Sawbones gives orders to Flannelfeet, the cop, to stay at home and mind his own business, and no one is to check the little Doo Dads in their merry making. Of course, Old Sleepy Sam was invited to the party. The very first thing, Old Sleepy pulled Doc's big easy chair close to the big open fireplace and in almost less than no time he was snoozing away. What an opportunity! The little Doo Dad on the stool put a big, rosy apple on a sharp spike nail and pushed the sharp spike in the end of Sleepy Sam's peg. Now he is waiting patiently, and soon—very soon—he will have a delicious roasted apple. It's a pie race! The little Doo Dad who eats six pies quickest gets a prize. Yes, sir! They are bobbing for apples. That is sport! The little fellow just behind the screen has two very fine ones. From the size of the puddle on the floor one would think that he almost drowned himself getting them. Look at Roly—he started at the window on the far side and is rolling a peanut across the floor with his nose. He is doing this to pay a forfeit, and Poly and the little Doo Dads are howling with delight. See the apple on a long string and the little Doo Dads trying to capture it with their teeth. Oh, dear! Oh, dear! When Doc Sawbones' housekeeper heard the ticktack at the window, she was terribly frightened and now she has spilled the pitcher of cider down the neck of the little Doo Dad. Old Man Grouch doesn't look as if he were enjoying himself very much. When the Doo Dads came to Doc Sawbones' door, singing, he met them with a big basket filled to overflowing with his finest apples.





# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

**YOUR AD., WHEN PLACED HERE, GOES TO MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS**

## LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

### Various

**REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE SHORT-HORN**—hens, mature cows, yearling and mature bulls. Prices reasonable. Long, smooth, bacon type. Poland-China hogs, June pigs, \$18. Robert Henderson, Whittemouth, Man. 43-3

**SELLING—CHOICE RED POLLS, MALES AND FEMALES**, including some R.O.P. cows and offspring. Berkshires, best breeding, April farrowed. Write for particulars. Loyal Canadian Stock Farm, Annapolis, Sask. 43-5

**FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST BERKSHIRE**—hens, mature cows, yearling and mature bulls. Prices reasonable. Long, smooth, bacon type. Poland-China hogs, June pigs, \$18. Robert Henderson, Whittemouth, Man. 43-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED OXFORD RAM**—lamb and aged ram. Also pure-bred Hereford females. At right prices. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 42-4

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE**; grade Oxford ram lambs. Chas. Okeson, Marchwell, Sask. 42-5

**SELLING—SEVEN GOOD OXEN**; also one three-furrow Imperial low-lift plow. Waddle Hoar, Davidson, Sask. 42-2

### HORSES AND PONIES

#### SHEPHERD PONIES WANTED

To work in mines. State age, price, height in inches, must not be over four feet high.

**NORTHWESTERN FUEL SUPPLY CO., LTD.**  
DRUMHELLER, ALTA.

**NUMBER OF FINE FARM HORSES, RANGING** from seven to 11 years; also number of colts, one, two and three years. For information, apply Industrial Training School, Portage la Prairie, Man. 43-2

**SELLING—CAR WORK HORSES, CHEAP FOR CASH**, or trade for grade cattle. Speirs, Tompkins, Sask. 43-3

**WORK HORSES, CHEAP FOR CASH. BROKEN** and unbroken. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 43-3

### CATTLE—Various

**SHORTHORN - AYRSHIRE - HOLSTEIN**. A number of exceptionally good young bulls being offered. Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. 42-6

### Red Polls

**RED POLLED CATTLE, THE FARMER'S COW**—If interested in this strictly DUAL-PURPOSE breed, write for a copy of the second edition of "FACTS AND FIGURES," to P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

### Aberdeen-Angus

**THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE** breeding behind our Aberdeen-Angus. We are again offering a few selected 1923 bull calves; also older bulls. Making a special offer on foundation females of best breeding and individuality. Write for full description and copy of pedigrees. Our prices are within your reach. If you are short of cash we have a special plan to take care of you. Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ANGUS HEIFERS**, two and three years old, bred and in calf, choice breeding, splendid condition. Apply Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta. 43-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS. PRICES** right, quality considered. T. S. Coyle, Eaton, Sask. 42-7

**SELLING OUT—FIVE PURE-BRED ABERDEEN**. Angus females. W. Alexander, Nokomis, Sask. 43-3

### Shorthorns

**SELLING—MY HERD OF ACCREDITED** Shorthorns, cheap for cash. Box 15, Davin, Sask. 41-5

### Holsteins

**HOLSTEIN SALE—ON NOV. 1, I WILL SELL** by auction, at the Virden Exhibition Grounds, 45 head T.B. tested grade Holstein cows and heifers, some to freshen soon; also few pure-bred cows and heifers, and several bulls of R.O.P. breeding. Write for catalogues. W. J. L. Hepler, Virden, Man. 42-2

**SELLING—HOLSTEINS. GRADE COWS**, heifers, bulls; registered, tuberculin tested. Three-unit Hinman milkers, complete. Herman Roth, Rosthern, Sask. 41-3

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN** bulls. C. Zehner, Southey, Sask. 42-3

### SWINE—Various

**YORKSHIRES - TAMWORTHS - BERKSHIRES**. Young stock. Bred sows. Boars of breeding age. Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask. 42-6

### Poland-Chinas

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS**, 11 cents pound, all sizes, pedigrees included. Nicholas Kizehook, Makinak, Man. 42-5

**SELLING—LARGE TYPE POLAND-CHINAS**, ready for service. Otto Mills, High Tor, Sask. 43-6

### Duroc-Jerseys

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, FROM** imported stock, long type, Pathfinder and Orion strain. Prices reasonable. Sam Stoltz, Nokomis, Sask. 41-3

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS FOR** service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 43-6

**FOR SALE—ONE DUROC BOAR, TWO YEARS** old, leaves good stock. Walter Mason, Cardale, Man. 43-4

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, LONG** type, Orion strain, \$20 each. D. D. Shakespeare, Lamy, Sask. 43-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED APRIL DUROC** sows, \$15 each. Edna Bond, Trux, Sask. 42-3

### Hampshires

**HAMPSHIRE—FAIR FIELDS FARM IS** offering 24 spring boars and 22 spring gilts for sale. All from registered, prize-winning, imported stock of the best of breeding. Unrelated pairs and trios. The popular type. D. V. Runkle, 2640 Angus St. Regina, Sask. 40-5

**SELLING—BIG BACON TYPE HAMPSHIRE** boars, fit for service, \$25 each, with papers and crate. B. H. Cawthra, Erford, Sask. 42-4

**HAMPSHIRE—PURE-BRED SPRING PIGS**, either sex, \$15. H. A. Taylor, Imperial, Sask. 42-5

### Yorkshires

**YORKSHIRE BOARS, FROM FIVE MONTHS** to one year, bacon type. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 41-4

**YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, MARCH** and July farrow, best of type and breeding. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 42-8

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE**, spring farrowing, unrelated pairs, sired by prize winners. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 42-5

### Berkshires

**WE STILL HAVE A NUMBER OF JUNE BERK-**shire pigs, by Sittytown Emancipator, \$12.50 each. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man.

**REGISTERED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES**, April farrow, both sexes, \$30, papers included. William Crag, Ridgeville, Man. 42-3

### Tamworths

**SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH MAY** pigs, either sex, \$18 each. Thomson Bros., Coronation, Alta. 43-3

### GOATS

**REGISTERED ANGORA BILLY AND THREE** grade nannies. Cheap for quick sale. Box 24, Elbow, Sask.

## When Lloyd George Spoke in Winnipeg



When the Right Honorable David Lloyd George spoke in the Olympic Ring, in Winnipeg, on October 13, he said, among other things:

"You have a wonderful, young, virile country—a nation on the threshold, and only on the threshold of its achievement—a land that rewards handsomely the intelligent, industrious worker. Canada is a land of opportunity."

Guide readers could have told Mr. Lloyd George that thousands of them have sought out opportunity—thousands have found means to a better livelihood through Guide little Classified Ads. to buy, sell and exchange—and hundreds of them bear voluntary testimony to the money-making and money-saving opportunities of The Farmers' Market Place.

Now is the time to look over the offerings or list for sale if you have any

Cattle  
Sheep  
Swine  
Turkeys  
Cockerels and Pullets  
Ducks and Geese  
Wolfhounds  
Collies

Gas Engines  
Tractors  
Fanning Mills  
Farm Lands

In the 75,000 farm homes where The Guide goes there are hundreds watching for ads. of such offerings as you have. A little Classified Ad. will sell your stock. Here is the proof:

"Please cancel my ad. for Shorthorn bull as we have been able to sell it through the first ad."—E. Badham, Eston, Sask.

We do it for others—we can do it for you

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

**The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.**

### SHEEP—Various

#### KARAKUL SHEEP



#### PERSIAN LAMB FUR SHEEP

For \$2,000 we furnish 20 cross ewes and imported ram, with four changes on ram. We have some ewes in lamb for sale. This fur-producing industry has a great future.—CALGARY RANCHERS LIMITED, Per O. H. Patrick.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE AND** Oxford rams. Well matured ram lambs, \$25; shearlings, \$30. S. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 41-4

**SELLING—EIGHT REGISTERED OXFORD** Down rams; papers furnished. Syndicate Farm, Meadows, Man. 41-3

**SELLING—LEICESTER REGISTERED AGED** and spring rams. Write or see J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 40-6

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SUFFOLK DOWN** ewe and ram lambs, from imported ram. Price \$20 each. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 42-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RAMBOUILLET** rams, all ages. Write W. S. Benson, Box 719, Saskatoon, Sask. 43-6

**NOW OFFERING A FEW SUFFOLK-DOWN** ram lambs. Price \$25. Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man.

**SELLING—CHOICE REGISTERED SHROP-**shire ram, three years, quiet, good stock getter. T. Crick, Viceroy, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED LEICESTER RAM**. Ewbank Edmundson, Birtle, Man.

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**FOUR MONTHS OLD PUPS, GREYHOUND** and Russian crossed, \$15 each. Direct descendants of Saskatchewan's record coyote killers. Mother has been in 60 wolf kills. One trained pair. Female Irish retriever, six months old, \$10. Robert Stowe, Minota, Man.

**SELLING—60 GREYHOUNDS, FOUR RUSSIAN** Wolfhounds, two Foxhounds, litter of half Akita half Foxhound (will make real trailers), two Collies. Stamp for reply. Pheasant Valley Kennels, Abernethy, Sask. 39-6

**SELLING—ONE PURE-BRED COLLIE DOG**, a guaranteed heeler, real beauty; also one litter of collie puppies. Send stamp for reply. Ralph Northrop, Glenavon, Sask.

**SELLING—ONE MALE, ONE FEMALE, SABLE** and white collies, half grown, from registered bitch, beauties, \$9.00 each. W. C. Davis, Spring-side, Sask.

**SELLING—SILVER FOXES. MAKE NO MIS-**take. Write us before buying elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Green Bros., Medora, Man. 41-3

**SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, STAG** and grey cross, \$15 pair. W. Miller, Woodside, Man. 40-5

**PAIR SILVER FOXES, \$500; PAIR DARK** cross foxes, \$200; red foxes, \$25 pair. E. Valley, L'Orignal, Ont. 42-4

**PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS,** guinea pigs, monkeys, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 42-13

### Plymouth Rocks

**SELLING—PURE BARRED ROCK COCK-**erels, \$2.00. John J. Donohue, Melaval, Sask. 42-2

### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—THESE** birds are sired by the first prize tom at Brandon, 1923. Stock includes five firsts, seven seconds, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1923. Toms, \$8.00; pullets, \$5.00; pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. Jos. Dwyer, Box 983, Brandon, Man. 43-3

**SELLING—TURKEYS FROM MY GIANT MAM-**moth Bronze stock. (1) young toms, from 42-pound stock, \$8.00; (2) from yearling tom, from imported high-class stock, weighing 35 pounds \$7.00; hens from either lot, unrelated, \$5.00. E. S. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask. 43-4

**SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** gobblers, one year old, \$5.00; May hatch, \$4.00; hens, \$4.00. White Leghorn roosters, \$1.50. Toulouse geese, \$4.00. W. A. Davenport, Macoun, Sask. 41-4

**PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS**, prizewinning stock, fine, early pullets, \$4.00; gobblers, \$5.00; yearling hens, \$7.00; toms, \$9.00; pure-bred Bronze turkeys same prices. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Assiniboia, Sask. 43-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH PEKIN** ducks, drakes, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. Pure-bred White Holland turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Order early. Ivy Bean, Alameda, Sask. 43-3

**SELLING—100 PEKIN DUCKS, DRACKES, \$2.00;** ducks, \$1.75. Mammoth Bronze turkey toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. May 9 hatch. Mrs. F. F. Smith, Snowflake, Man. 43-3

**SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS**, fine, vigorous birds, not related; hens, \$5.00; toms, \$7.00; trio taken by November 20, \$15. Mrs. E. G. Gordon, Iron Springs, Alta. 43-4

**LARGE YOUNG DUCKS, \$1.50; PURE BRONZE** gobbler yearling, \$7.00; 40-lb. stock. Mrs. Thom. Morrison, Souris, Man. 43-3

**40 LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, FROM** good stock. Drakes, \$2.00; few ducks same price. J. C. Sweet, Moon-odin, Sask. 43-3

**SELLING—MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN** ducks, \$1.50. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 43-3

**SELLING—TOULOUSE GANDERS, SPRING** hatched, \$4.00 each. Mrs. Gompf, Aberdeen, Sask. 42-2

**SELLING—TURKEY GOBBLETS, HATCHED** first of May. First prize, Gladstone Fair, \$5.00 each. Mrs. G. H. H. Jackson, Gladstone, Man. 43-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND** drakes, \$2.00. Badham, Eston, Sask. 43-3

**LARGE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.00. FRANK** Erben, Holdfast, Sask. 43-2

**LARGE PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.25;** drakes, \$1.50. Mrs. Glanzer, Hilliard, Alta. 43-2

### SUNDRY BREEDS

**THE VERY BEST PURE-BRED MAMMOTH** Pekin ducks, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$1.25. Sunnyside Farm, Mrs. A. E. Kelly, Marquette, Man. 43-3

**MAMMOTH PEKIN DRACKES, \$2.50; DUCKS,** \$2.00. Bronze toms, \$4.00; Huff Orpington cockerels, \$2.00. Prize stock. Mrs. Vigor, Treherne, Man. 43-3

### Poultry Supplies

**WISCONSIN INCUBATORS, 140-EGG, \$15;** 250-egg, \$25; 500-egg, \$45. Used one season. A. Taylor, 369 Alkies Street, Winnipeg.

### SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

#### Registered Seed Grain

**REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED—WHY** experiment with untried strains of alfalfa. Increase your profits by planting a liberal area of the genuine Hardy Grimm. Genuine registered Grimm seed in sealed bags, sealed and certified by the Canadian Seed Growers Association, is offered by the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Association of Alberta, Limited, Brooks, Alberta. 43-13

### Various

**WANTED—CHOICE QUALITY SEED OATS**, spring rye, sweet clover. Send samples for quotations. Northrup, King & Co., Seedmen, Minneapolis, Minn. 40-22

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**GRAMOPHONE REPAIRS AND ACCESSORIES**. Specialize in all makes of phonographs. Prompt attention to country orders. Work guaranteed. G. Dorfman, 504 Builders Exchange, Winnipeg.

**BARGAINS IN ORGANS—SEVERAL INSTRU-**ments, guaranteed first-class condition, \$5.00 to \$10. Write for full description. Heintzman & Co. Ltd., Drawer 180, Regina. 43-3

**SELLING—HIGH-GRADE NORDHEIMER** piano. W. A. Davenport, Macoun, Sask. 41-4

### LANTERN SLIDES

**SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**. Slides for rent on all subjects. Taylors Ltd., Winnipeg. 42-13

### RADIO SUPPLIES

**RADIO PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR** makers of radio sets. Distributors for Northern, Baldwin, Thorndarson. Send for price list. Acme Electric Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. 41-5

### HAIR GOODS

**SEND US YOUR COMBINGS! WE MAKE** them into handsome switches at 75 cents per oz. Postage 10 cents extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Building, Winnipeg.

### BABY OUTFITS

**PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE WORRY.** order our special complete outfit. 44 pieces—excellent materials—\$15.95. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mrs. McKenzie, 235 Donald St., Winnipeg. 34-13

### MONUMENTS

#### MONUMENTS

Write for Catalogue and Prices  
**WINNIPEG MARBLE & TILE COMPANY, LTD.**  
199 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

[Continued on next page]



## HOTEL DIRECTORY

**BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG, AMERICAN**  
plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every room. 41-12

**McLAREN HOTEL, WINNIPEG, AMERICAN**  
and European plan. Family hotel. Centrally located. 41-52

**STRATHCONA HOTEL, WINNIPEG—\$1.00 DAY,**  
running water. \$2.00, private bath. 42-12

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

**ST. ALBAN'S COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.** A boarding school for girls where the individual health, welfare and comfort of the pupils receives special consideration. A general course from kindergarten to university matriculation. Exceptional advantages in music. Pupils admitted at any time during the year. For full particulars, apply to the Principal. 40-13

**LEARN AUCTIONEERING AT WORLD'S**  
original and greatest school. Become independent with no capital invested. Write today for free catalog. Jones' National School of Auctioneering, 52 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, President. 42-5

## SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

## INVENTORS

Manufacturers always consider good inventions. Fortunes are made from New Ideas to suit modern times. Send for Free List of Ideas and circulars. **THE RAMSAY COMPANY**  
Patents and Trade-Marks  
273 BANK STREET OTTAWA, ONT.

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD**  
established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,**  
barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones: A2336-7-8

## STOCKS AND BONDS

**B O N D S**  
**DOMINION**  
**PROVINCIAL**  
**MUNICIPAL**  
We will gladly furnish quotations and full information.  
**OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER**  
Established 1881  
234 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

## JEWELERS

## THE FLAW

Isn't always in the diamond. It's sometimes in the price you pay. Diamonds from CRICHTON'S are the very best values you can buy. Prices are "right."

Beautiful brilliant diamonds set in the latest design—white gold mountings.

\$25.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00 up

## CRICHTON'S

Corner Main and Fairford Sts.  
MOOSE JAW, SASK.

## OPTICIAN

**BIRKS' OPTICAL DEPARTMENT, WINNIPEG.**  
Send us your repairs. J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. 40-13

## DENTISTS

**DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE**  
Block, Winnipeg. 25-1

## Veterinary Surgeons and Supplies

**DRS. KESTEN AND MCGILLIVRAY, VET-**  
erinary surgeons, Winnipeg. 41-26

## TAXIDERM

**GAME BIRDS, ANIMALS, SKINS MOUNTED.**  
Jack Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 42-5

## SITUATIONS VACANT

## WOOL SALESMEN WANTED

**AMBITIOUS** men and women make big money selling our English-made knitting wools. We are now carrying in stock 22 shades 4-ply Fingering Wool, 21 shades 2-ply Floss Wool, 1 shade in 3-ply Brown Heather and 11 shades in finest quality Art. We have yarns suitable for either hand or machine knitting, and you can easily make money by selling our yarns to your friends. We sell to you on a basis which allows you a good profit. Full particulars of our offer, also samples of 55 shades of actual yarn will be sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. —English Wool Company, Dept. M3, 275 Craig St. West, Montreal.

**MEN WANTED TO LEARN TRADE AND WORK**  
in California; \$6.00 day first year, \$10 day second year. United Trades Assn., 309 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, Cal. 41-3

**EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRITING**  
for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Details free, Press Syndicate, 1041 St. Louis, Mo. 43-17

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**WANTED — JOB HAULING WHEAT OR**  
freighting, long haul preferred, full equipment up to 20 horses. Could handle job grading (experienced). A. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 41-3

**OWING TO SALE, EXPERIENCED, MARRIED**  
farmer wants to rent or take full charge of equipped farm. At present tenant on an 800-acre farm. Box 19, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

**WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED DANISH MAN,**  
work on dairy farm; good milk. State wages. Julius Theilgaard, Box 52, Oxbow, Sask. 43-2

## GUNS, ETC.

**FRED KAYE—RIFLE EXPERT AND GUN-**  
smith, work guaranteed, 56 Princess St., Winnipeg. 41-5

## HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

**EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS.**  
Saskatoon and Edmonton. 12-24

## DRINKS AND CORDIALS

**MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-**  
able powder soluble in water: Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 23-13

## STOCK FOOD

**PROFITABLE FEEDS AND FEEDING—WE ARE**  
manufacturing Glencarnock Calf Meal, Molasses Meal, Stock Tonic for cattle and pigs, Egg Mash, and we are also handling Digestive Tankage for your hogs. Try our products and make your feeding operations more profitable. Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, Man.

## HAY AND FEED

**SELLING—400 TONS GOOD HAY. SAM**  
Quehl, Battleford, Sask. 43-4

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**SPRUCE POLES—16 FEET, 12c. EACH: 14**  
feet, 10c. Also cordwood, fence posts, willow pickets and slabs. Write for prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

**CORDWOOD—POPULAR CORDWOOD AT**  
reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS — CAR LOTS, DE-**  
livered your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 43-6

## NURSERY STOCK

**EVERBEARING RASPBERRIES—ST. REGIS**  
everbearing raspberries, 50c. dozen, \$3.50 per 100, at purchaser's expense. Peonies, red, white, pink, 50c. each; Bleeding Heart, 50c. each; Iris, blue, yellow, 25c. each, large flowering size. W. A. Linden, Florist, Portage la Prairie, Man. 42-5

**RHUBARB ROOTS FOR SALE—BEST TRANS-**  
planted in fall, \$3.00 for 25 roots, \$9.00 per 100, postpaid. S. Gjelten, Tribune, Sask. 42-3

**RASPBERRY ROOTS, \$1.00 DOZEN, POSTPAID.**  
J. H. Hawes, Drake, Sask.

## TOBACCO

**TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD**  
Canadian grown Virginia fine cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five-pound package, \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 40-5

**CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA**  
brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, Connecticut, \$2.50; Haubourg, \$3.00; Quenel, Perfume Italy, \$3.50; cigars, tobaccos and cigar-ettes, wholesale and retail. Richard-Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 43-13

## FARM LANDS

See also General  
Miscellaneous

**IF YOU HAVE \$2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN**  
offer you the best 20-acre farms in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. 30-9

**BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA.**  
For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 24-17

**SECTION FARM—WELL LOCATED: DEEP**  
well, all fields fenced, good wire, cedar posts suitable for grain and mixed farming; close town, school, church; good buildings; Canadian settlement, prosperous district. F. C. Bray, Guernsey, Sask. 42-5

**SELLING—GOOD STOCK FARM, 320 ACRES:**  
warm six-room house; barn, room 20 head; hog house, hen house; good well; creek never goes dry; 160 acres cultivated, 60 acres fenced. \$6,000. Would accept medium sized gas threshing outfit first payment. Box 4, Halbrite, Sask. 42-2

**160 ACRES, TWO MILES FROM WOODLANDS:**  
40 acres bush, 80 acres prairie, 40 acres good meadow; clay loam top on clay subsoil. For quick sale at only \$3.00 per acre. Terms cash. Apply Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 40-5

**SACRIFICE—CHOICE QUARTER-SECTION,**  
145 broken, \$5 new land; school quarter mile, town seven. Would accept house. 35 Venn, Sask. 43-4

**IDEAL HOMESITE IN B.C.—30 ACRES, SIX**  
acres cleared; 200 bearing trees; good creek; half mile railway, store, lake, school. \$3,000; terms, \$2,500 cash. Particulars, Shipley, Canoe, B.C.

**I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS—**  
Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkison Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

**GOOD DAIRY PROPOSITION—80 ACRES,**  
adjoining town. Easy terms. Box 210 Nokomis, Sask. 43-3

**WE HAVE BUYERS FOR SEVERAL FAIR**  
priced farms and ranches. Central Land Bureau, New Franklin, Mo. 43-5

**WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING**  
farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

**SELLING—20-ACRE FARM, SOUTHERN**  
Oregon, \$1,000. Take stock or machinery. L. M. Buran, Brooks, Alta. 39-5

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,**  
no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept 18, Lincoln, Neb. 41-1

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND**  
for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 41-5

## FARM MACHINERY &amp; AUTOS

## AUTO AND TRACTOR OWNERS

**MAGNETO REPAIRING OUR SPECIALTY**  
If you are looking for expert service and guaranteed workmanship on all makes of Magneto, Starters and Generators, try our 24-hour service. Hundreds of satisfied customers.

## AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRIC CO.

Official Bosch Service Station  
168 BANNATYNE AVENUE EAST, WINNIPEG

**SELLING—10-20 TITAN ENGINE, THREE-**  
bottom 14-inch gang, \$315 complete. Also 4½ H.P. wood sawing machine, \$50. P. A. Langill, Stonewall, Man.

**HOOVER POTATO DIGGER, PICKER BOX**  
attachment complete, good running order, \$125. Hoover planter, used two seasons, \$100. David C. Barr, Regina Beach, Sask.

**FOR SALE—HORSE-POWER ADMIRAL HAY**  
press, only used one fall. Edward Ferch, Kipling, Sask. 43-3

**CREAM SEPARATOR, MASSEY-HARRIS, IN**  
good working order, for quick sale, \$15. E. T. Shaw, 702 26th St., Brandon, Man.

**RELIANCE MACHINE CO., MOOSE JAW,**  
Sask. Cylinder reboring, Crankshafts turned. Oversize pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 41-9

**WANTED—ROLLER FEED CRUSHER. JOS.**  
Rokos, Strome, Alta. 42-2

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

## PURE ONTARIO HONEY

"The Sweetheart of the Flower." (Packed 60 lbs. to the crate in 5-lb., 10-lb., 30-lb. or 60-lb. tins). On 120-lb. Orders, f.o.b. Mount Forest, Ont., Choice Clover, 14c lb., Amber, Honey, 12c lb.; Buckwheat Honey, 10c lb. On 120-lb. Orders, freight prepaid to your nearest station, Choice Clover, Manitoba, \$10.20 per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, \$10.50; Alberta and B.C., \$10.80. Amber, Manitoba, \$9.00 per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, \$9.30; Alberta and B.C., \$9.60. Buckwheat, Manitoba, \$7.90 per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, \$8.00 per crate; Alberta and B.C., \$8.40. 25c brings 3-oz. sample. Discount on larger orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario.

**McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED No. 1 PURE**  
white clover, direct from producer; \$7.50 cash crate of six 10-lb. pails f.o.b. Toronto; buckwheat, \$5.80 crate of six 10-lb. pails; also guaranteed pure maple syrup, \$12 cash crate of six-gal., about 80-lb. f.o.b. Toronto. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., Toronto. 43-4

**CHOICE CLOVER HONEY, IN TEN, FIVE OR**  
two and half lithographed tins, 60 pounds to case, \$8.00. Five c off in ten-case lot, ten c off for ton or over. Also some Amber honey, \$7.00 case. R. C. Freis, Sarnia, Ont.

**WHITE CLOVER HONEY, GUARANTEED**  
finest quality, 12 five-pound pails, \$8.00. Amber honey, six ten-pound pails, \$6.00. Leonard Myers, Stratford, Ont. Reference, Bank Nova Scotia. 30-5

**PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—WE PAY**  
freight on two or more 60-pound crates. Manitoba, 17c; Saskatchewan, 17½c; Alberta, 18 cents pound. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 38-8

**PURE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, \$7.50 FOR**  
60-pound crate; Dandelion, \$6.00 for 60 pounds. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt shipment. C. C. Crosskill, Clarksburg, Ont. 41-6

**PURE ONTARIO HONEY—GET MY LOW**  
price and money-back guarantee before you buy. Write today. R. Rosebrugh, Saskatoon, Sask. 37-7

**CHOICE CLOVER HONEY, THICK AND**  
delicious, \$8.00 per crate of six ten-pound pails. Cash quantity discount. Buckwheat, \$6.00. George Braven, Dunnville, Ont. 40-5

**CLOVER HONEY—FANCY WHITE, CRATE,**  
\$10; five, \$8.50. Choice white, crate, \$9.00; five, \$7.50. Garfield Stewart, Glasgow Station, Ont. 42-3

**SELLING—LIMITED QUANTITY OF FINEST**  
quality light colored honey, first prize Winnipeg Garden Show, Sept., 1923. Rev. W. Bell, Roland, Man.

## CLOVER HONEY, 12 FIVE-POUND PAILS.

\$7.80 D. J. Davidson, Heathcote, Ont.

## CLOVER HONEY, SIX TEN-POUND PAILS.

\$7.50 G. F. Marsh, Clarksburg, Ont.

## FRUIT SPECIAL—THREE BOXES GOOD

winter, cooking-eating apples, good keepers, for \$2.90. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C. 40-4

## CHOICE CLOVER HONEY, 12 TEN-POUND

pails, \$15; Buckwheat honey, \$10. (Dublin) on car. J. A. Rudolph, Route 4, Mitchell, Ont. 40-4

## SIX TEN, OR TWELVE FIVE-POUND PAILS

clover honey, \$9.60. E. A. Hogarth, Tara, Ont. 37-12

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**SMOKED RED SALMON—CLUB WITH YOUR**  
neighbors and purchase direct from producer. We offer choice smoked red salmon while it lasts at 18 cents per pound delivered at your nearest railroad station in minimum lots of five boxes. Each box weighing approximately 40 pounds net contains five or six fish without heads, tails, backbones. Will ship C.O.D. where there is no agent or against cash with order. We absorb collection charges. All express charges prepaid. Sample box of 40 pounds at 20 cents per pound. Reference, Union Bank of Canada Pacific & Eastern Brokerage Ltd., 1267 Granville St., Vancouver. 43-2

**A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN IN YOUR OWN**  
home. We start you. Look after the business we send you. Whole or spare time, distance no hindrance. Two thousand yearly and upwards. Send stamped addressed envelope for full information. The Co-operative Brokerage Co., Orillia, Ont.

**REAL HARRIS TWEED—DIRECT FROM THE**  
makers by post, carriage paid. Patterns free on request. S. A. Newall & Sons, 69 Stornoway, Scotland. 43-17

**FARM BOOTS AND SHOEPACKS—BEST IN**  
Canada. Write for our mail order catalogue. Palmer-McLellan Shoe Pack Co., Fredericton, N.B.

**FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.**  
Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 35-14

**HORSE BLANKETS, NEW, \$2.00 TO \$3.00 EACH.**  
McClary's station heaters, three sizes. A. Munshaw, 93 Granville St., Winnipeg. 41-3

**SECRETARIES—WE SUPPLY COAL IN CAR**  
lots. Write for our prices. All grades. Arthur Fuel & Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 42-13

## PRODUCE

## HENS, BROILERS AND EGGS

Ship us a trial crate. You will be pleased.

Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat 17c

Hens, 5 to 6 lbs. 15-16c

Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. 13-14c

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 18c

Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 15-16c

Turkeys Highest Market Price

Ducks, fat, 6 lbs. and over 14c

Ducks, under 6 lbs. 12-13c

Geese, 13 lbs. and over, fat 13-14c

Dressed Poultry, 3c above prices for live weight

Prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates shipped on request. Prompt payments.

## ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Old Hens, over 5 lbs. 15c

Old Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. 13c

Old Hens, under 4 lbs. 10c

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. 18c

Spring Chickens, over 4 lbs. 15c

Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs. 12c

Ducks 13c Turkeys \$1.00 per det.

Pigeons We have big demand for Live Geese, any size, 12c

Crates supplied on request except for Pigeons.

Licensed and Bonded.

## CANADIAN PRODUCE COMPANY

83 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Spring Chickens, over 4½ lbs. 17c

Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. 14-15c

Fowl, 5 to 6 lbs. 15-16c

Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs. 12c

Roosters 8c

Turkeys, over 10 lbs. 18c

Crates supplied on request. Prompt payments.

## STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY

43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

## EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY

## WANTED

A better class connection enables us to offer you results that satisfy.

We guarantee you until date of next Guide issue, live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Hens, 5 lbs. and over 16c

Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. 14c

Hens, under 4 lbs. 11c

Chickens, 4½ lbs. and over 17c

Chickens, 4 to 4½ lbs. 15-16c

Chickens, under 4 lbs. 13c

Young Turkeys, 9 lbs. and over 18c

Old Tom Turkeys 20c

Eggs, Fresh, firsts 33c

Crates prepaid. Write for prices on other varieties.

We venture to say that few western dealers have made the many changes we have towards

improving the handling of farm supplies.

TRY OUR NEW SERVICE

References: Any reliable Winnipeg Wholesale House

## THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS

Licensed and Bonded

245 FLORA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Different from anything you have had

Ask your dealer; if he can't supply you,

write:

## NORTH WEST COAL CO.

EDMONTON

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



## Melancholy Days

Some folks grow sad and sorry when the leaves begin to fall, and they say, "It seems, by gorry, just no time at all, at all, since the trees were softly budding with the coming of the spring, and the birds were gayly scudding to the north to mate and



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 19, 1923.

**WHEAT**—This week has seen a steadily declining market. Lower cables every day from Liverpool and heavily breaking markets in Buenos Aires have had their effect on the demand here. Although offerings have been comparatively light compared with the shipments and inspections, they have been just a little too much for this market without dropping the price day after day. The buying on resting-orders for May, at \$1.00, and May at 99 cents was exceptionally good. October wheat was bought in large quantities at 95½ cents today. The offerings gradually filled up these orders and the price dropped. With around three millions of high-grade wheat inspected every day the market has a large meal to digest. Premiums over the October have vanished, and any premium position for cash grain over the November option later is very unlikely. Conditions do not favor an advancing market at the moment.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—Prices have declined steadily during the week, both oats and barley down about 2 cents from a week ago. There has been good buying of both grains but offerings have been heavy, and with a weaker wheat market prices were forced down. Movement of oats from now on will undoubtedly be heavy, and conditions are against any improvement in values at present.

**RYE**—Nothing doing in this market at all, and prices drop daily on few hedging sales.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Oct. 15 to 20 inclusive	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—									
Oct. 97½	97½	96½	95½	95½	96½	98½	100½		
Dec. 94½	95	94	93½	92½	93½	94½	94½		
May 100	100½	99½	98½	98½	98½	98½	100½		
Oats—									
Oct. 41½	41½	41½	40½	40½	40½	41½	41½		
Dec. 39½	39½	39	38½	38½	38½	39½	39½		
May 42½	42½	42½	42½	41½	42½	43	43		
Barley—									
Oct. 52	51½	51½	50½	50½	50½	52	54½		
Dec. 51½	51½	51½	50½	50½	50½	51½	51½		
May 55½	55½	54½	54½	53½	53½	55½	55½		
Flax—									
Oct. 216½	216½	212½	210	207½	207½	216½	213½		
Dec. 210½	209½	205	202½	198½	197	210	210		
May 212½	210½	207	203½	200	199½	212½	212½		
Rye—									
Oct. 64	63½	63	62	60½	61½	64	72		
Dec. 65½	65½	64½	64	62	62½	65½	65½		
May 70½	70½	69½	69½	69	68½	70½	70½		

## OFFICIAL CROP ESTIMATE

The revised estimate of the statistical branch of the federal department of agriculture puts the wheat crop of the three prairie provinces at 446,570,000, an increase of 71,000,000 over that of last year. Figures in greater detail follow:

Provinces	1922	1923
	Bus.	Bus.
Wheat	375,194,000	446,570,000
Oats	289,660,000	345,797,000
Barley	53,612,000	62,569,000
Rye	29,429,000	24,143,000
Flaxseed	4,901,700	6,793,000
Wheat Yield by Provinces		
	1922	1923
	Bus.	Bus.
Manitoba	60,051,000	34,481,000
Saskatchewan	250,167,000	252,622,000
Alberta	64,976,000	157,467,000

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed October 19 as follows: October 8s 9½d; December 8s 8½d; March, 8s 7d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.56½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: October, \$1.20½; December, \$1.18½; March \$1.17½.

## MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.13½ and \$1.19½; No. 2 northern, \$1.09½ to \$1.16½; No. 3 northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.11½. Winter wheat—Montana, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.13½ to \$1.19½; No. 1 hard, \$1.11½ to \$1.18½; Minnesota and South Dakota, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.11½ to \$1.13½; No. 1 hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.12½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 92½c to 98½c; No. 1 durum, 91½c to 95½c; No. 3 durum, 86½c to 93½c. Corn—No. 3, 90½c to 94½c; No. 3 amber, 88½c to 95½c; No. 3 durum, 68½c to 93½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.05; No. 3 yellow, 98c to \$1.01; No. 2 mixed, \$1.01 to \$1.03; No. 3 mixed, 95c to 98c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c to 40½c; No. 3 white, 38½c to 39½c; No. 4 white, 36½c to 38½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 60c to 63c; medium to good, 56c to 59c; lower grades, 52c to 55c. Rye—No. 2, 64½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.44 to \$2.47.

## WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending October 19, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 10,032; hogs, 2,446; sheep 820. Last week: Cattle, 6,860; hogs, 2,473; sheep, 307.

The cattle run during the past week shows a considerable increase over the previous week, but is still below the average run for this time of the year. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the cattle run for the past two weeks has been the large percentage of very plain cattle that have been coming on the market, and the limited number of good to prime butcher steers. All cattle prices remain quite steady with last week's quotations; prime butchers and choice feeders if anything a shade stronger. Prime butcher steers are bringing from 5c to 5½c, medium kinds 4c to 4½c. Best dehorned feeders, 4c to 4½c, medium kinds, 3c to 3½c. Best stocker

## WHEAT PRICES

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Oct. 15	97½	95½	91	85	80	71
16	97½	95	90	84	79	71
17	96	93½	88½	82	77	70
18	95	93	88	81	75	68
19	95½	92½	87	80	74	67
20	96	93	88½	81	75	68
Week						
Year	98½	97½	92½	86½	81½	72½
Ago	100½	99½	95½	90½	86½	...

steers are selling from 3½c to 4c, medium kinds, 3c to 3½c. Prime butcher heifers, 4c to 5c; prime butcher cows, 3½c to 4c.

The hog run continues light, with prices continuing to show a downward tendency. Thick-smooths are quoted today at 8c, with a 10 per cent. premium for select hogs.

The run of sheep and lambs continues light, with an exceptionally good demand this week for choice lambs and feeder sheep, top butcher lambs bringing as high as 10½c; best sheep from 6c to 7c, feeder sheep from 5c to 6c.

Notice is hereby given that Thanksgiving Day, Monday, November 12, 1923, has been declared a holiday by the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange, and all trading on this date will be suspended.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.00 to \$5.50
Good to choice steers	4.50 to 5.00
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	3.50 to 4.25
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers	4.25 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.25 to 3.75
Fair to good cows	2.00 to 3.00
Breedy stock cows	1.75 to 2.25
Canner cows	.50 to 1.00
Choice springers	40.00 to 50.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice veal calves	5.00 to 6.00
Common calves	2.00 to 4.00
Heavy bull calves	2.00 to 4.00

## CALGARY

Receipts of livestock to the yards, consisted of 173 cattle, 196 hogs and 486 sheep. The market was quiet, with barely enough sales to establish quotations. Butcher steers, fair to good, \$4.00 to \$4.75. Butcher cows, \$2.35 to \$3.00. Butcher heifers, \$3.25 to \$3.75. Steers, stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$3.75. Heifers, stocker, \$2.00 to \$3.10. Hogs, \$9.00 for thick smooth; select bacon, \$9.90. Breeding ewes, \$9.75 per head.

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: This market is firm with dealers quoting, delivered, extras 32c to 34c, firsts 29c, seconds 22c. Extras are jobbing 34c to 40c, firsts 32c to 34c, seconds 27c. There were four inspections last week. Poultry: Receipts are a little heavier and prices down 1c.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Receipts continue very light in this province. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 31c, firsts 26c, seconds 22c. Jobbing extras 38c, firsts 35c, seconds 27c. Poultry: There is a slightly heavier movement of poultry, though it is still light for the season. Prices are easier for fowl.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: This market has advanced 2c on extras and firsts in a jobbing way, the former are moving at 42c and the latter 38c. In spite of this, trade quotations, delivered, are lower, with extras at 33c, firsts 30c, and seconds 21c. Fresh extras are retailing at 50c to 55c. Poultry: The market is unchanged.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: The conditions reported last week due to harvest operations still exist, and shipments of fresh eggs from country points are practically all on this market. Poultry: Dealers are quoting, delivered, fowl, 8c to 10c, chickens 16c. Receipts are extremely light.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports no Canadian cattle sold this week. Best Scotch beef, 13c to 14c per lb., live weight. Twelve hundred Irish cattle were sold, realizing from 10c to 11½c, for good quality, and from 9½c to 10c for plainer kinds. Demand was decidedly stronger this week, under shorter supplies.

Birkenhead sold 600 Canadians mostly at 18c. Some choice quality made 19c per lb. in sink.

London reports the sale of 500 Canadian dressed sides of average quality. Prices ranged from 16c to 17c per lb. Demand was inactive.

## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian bacon, all selections, 80s to 84s. Bales 82s to 87s, better demand. American 74s to 78s, quiet. Danish 60s to 98s, good demand. Danish killings not given.

The Thrifty Housewives First Choice

# PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Pastry, too

USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING

Bread is Your Best & Cheapest Food



100

# NABOB TEA

Tea - as it Should be

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO. LTD



## Canadian Government Elevator System

HEAD OFFICE: 505-511 Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ont.

OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS AT:

Port Arthur	Moose Jaw
Saskatoon	Calgary

For SAFETY, SERVICE and RESULTS

Consign Your Grain to

## James Richardson & Sons Limited

ESTABLISHED 1857

Liberal Advances.

Prompt Settlements.

Enquire through any Bank or Commercial Agency as to our Financial Standing

## WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.	Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.
C.P.R. Building, Edmonton, Alta.	Grain Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur  
October 15 to October 20, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Oct. 15	66½	42½	39½	30½	37½	34½	52½	49	45½	45½	216½	212½	183½	64
16	66½	42½	39½	30½	37½	34½	51½	48½	45½	44½	217	212½	183½	63½
17	66½	41½	38½	30½	36½	33½	51½	47½	44½	44½	213½	208½	179	63
18	64½	41½	38½	30½	35½	33½	50½	47½	44½	43½	210½	206½	177	62
19	66½	40½	37½	30½	35½	32½	50½	46½	43½	43½	208½	203½	174	60½
20	64½	40½	37½	30½	35½	33½	50½	46½	43½	43½	308½	203½	174	61
Week														
Ago	67½	42½	39½	30½	37½	34½	52½	49	45½	45½	217½	212½	183½	64
Year														
Ago		42½	39½	30½	37½	34½	51½	47½	43½	43½	213½	209½	180½	72



Palm and olive oils—  
nothing else—give  
nature's green color  
to Palmolive Soap.



### *A Secret 3,000 Years Old*

Centuries ago the ancient Egyptians discovered that the use of palm and olive oils as cleansers would keep their skin smooth and soft. Flagon of palm and olive oils equipped the sumptuous marble bath of Cleopatra.

The crude combination of these bygone days was the first Palmolive the world knew. It was the inspiration for the scientific, modern blend which is known the world over.

Volume and efficiency  
produce 25c quality  
for

# 10c

## Certainly—

## Your own mild Palmolive *is the ideal soap for your baby*

The quality which makes Palmolive the beautifying cleanser which keeps your complexion fresh and smooth also makes it the perfect baby soap. The mildness which makes the profuse, creamy lather lotion-like in its effect keeps the tender skin of infancy soft and comfortable.

If you could find milder, purer soap to use for baby, you should adopt it as your own facial soap. But, search where you may, milder, purer soap cannot be found. If it could be made, we would make it. But, until nature herself produces finer soap ingredients than palm and olive oils, this can't be done. Nothing better has been found in 3,000 years.

### *Your beautifier—Baby's comfort*

Millions of women have learned that the secret of a fresh, blooming, flawless complexion is daily cleansing with Palmolive Soap. They know from experience that the lotion-like lather cleanses without a trace of irritation, removing the deposits of dirt, oil and perspiration which must be washed away.

They know that to neglect this daily cleansing results in clogging, and that such clogging means enlarged pores,

blackheads, blotches and general skin disfigurement. And that, while harsh methods injure the delicate skin texture, Palmolive leaves it soothed and refreshed.

Thus women of mature years keep that schoolgirl complexion long after girlhood days have passed. Thus their own experience has taught them what soap to use for their babies and made Palmolive the most popular baby soap.

### *The price you want to pay*

If we made Palmolive in small quantities for a limited number of users it would necessarily be a very expensive soap. Palm and olive oils are costly and come from overseas. And the Palmolive process is elaborate.

But, the world-wide demand of millions of users requires enormous output, which keeps the Palmolive factories working day and night. This quantity production reduces cost so that we are able to offer Palmolive for only 10c a cake.

Thus the luxury facial soap and the ideal baby soap can be economically enjoyed for general toilet use. The daily bath with Palmolive, which is baby's rightful comfort, may be enjoyed by all.



Copyright 1923—The Palmolive Company of Canada, Ltd.—1981C

